

The Avalanche

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BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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WILL RUSH FOR GOLD

HUNDREDS BOOKED FOR PAS- SAGE TO CAPE NOME.

Metal Is Abundant—Men with Rado
Tools Realize Great Sums—Market
Quotations for Necessaries Are High
and Rents "Out of Sight."

Abram E. Smith, formerly editor of the
Rockford, Ill., Gazette and now United
States consul at Victoria, British Col-
umbia, writes to the State Department
at Washington that there is great ex-
citement over the Cape Nome gold fields,
and that there will be a great emigration
to that new Eldorado in the spring. Mr.
Smith says:

"The indications are that there will be
a great rush to Cape Nome next spring,
something like that to the Klondike in
the spring of 1898. It is evident that
numbers will go there from Victoria and
this province, in preference to either At-
lin or the Northwest Territory. The
transportation companies here and on the
Sound are all actively engaged in pre-
paring steamers for the long trip. The dis-
tance from Victoria to Cape Nome is
2,500 miles, entirely by water.

"But, notwithstanding that fact, the
transportation companies have already
booked all the passengers that can be
carried on the first trips, on every vessel
that can be secured. At a recent meet-
ing of representatives of the companies
it was computed that 65,000 persons de-
sired to go to Cape Nome as soon as pos-
sible.

"The reports that had been circulating
last season in regard to the gold discoveries
at Cape Nome were generally disputed
here, the opinion being that the Atlin
and Klondike countries were more prom-
ising, and also easier of access, but the
last two steamers from the North ef-
fectually dispelled all uncertainties, the
passengers bringing with them indisput-
able evidence that all along the beach in
the vicinity of Cape Nome gold in pay-
ing quantities could be had, for the digging.

"A number of these men have called
at the consulate, exhibiting specimens of
the gold, saying they dug it on the beach,
near the water's edge—that men with
only hand shovels and the simplest and
rudest of pans cleared from \$50 to \$100,
and even \$200, per day, while sometimes
a clean up of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 has
been reported. Nuggets worth from \$300
to \$400 were found on April 22nd, and
it is believed \$200,000 to \$400,000
were taken out of snow gulch last sum-
mer; one man, it is said, took out \$190,
000, while another claims still more.

"Every one of the men who came down
expressed his resolve to return in the
spring—some even engaging return pas-
sage on the steamers on which they came
down. According to their statements the
gold does not extend to a great depth,
five or six feet being as low as any have
yet found 'paying dirt.'

Market Quotations High.
There are now between 5,000 and
6,000 people at Nome City, Anvil City,
Cape York, Port Clarence and vicinity.
The buildings are, of course, of the most
temporary character. Two newspapers
are printed there, from which I take the
following market quotations, current last
fall:

Articles—	Price.
Beef, per pound, 75 cents to.....	\$1.00
Wood, per cord.....	10.00
Flour, per cwt.....	10.00
Butter, per pound.....	1.00
Canned milk, per can.....	.50
Canned meats and fruits, about.....	.75
Maple syrup, per gallon.....	4.00
Potatoes, per cwt.....	15.00
Onions, per cwt.....	15.00
Tomatoes, per can.....	2.00
Coal, per ton.....	15.00
Lumber, per 1,000 feet.....	250.00
Building material.....	2.00
Steaks, \$1.50 to.....	2.00
Refrigerator.....	2.00
Hot cloths.....	1.50
Mutton chops.....	1.50
Baked mackerel.....	1.50
Coffee and doughnuts.....	1.50
Hot cakes and maple syrup.....	1.50
Cornd beef hash.....	1.50
Ham and sausage.....	1.50
Ham or salmon.....	1.50
Hamhanger steak.....	1.50
Chickens.....	1.50
Sardines, per box.....	1.50
Chicken tomatoes.....	1.50
York and hams.....	1.50
Cheese, with any order.....	1.50
Hans and eggs.....	1.50
Three eggs.....	1.50
Fruit and jams, all kinds, each.....	1.50
Coffee, tea or chocolate.....	1.50
Ice, each.....	1.50
One loaf of bread.....	1.50
Wash tubs.....	1.50
Coffee, with any order.....	1.50

Rents Are Enormous.
An ordinary two-story dwelling of
eight rooms rents frequently for \$200 a
month. Freight taken from the beach,
where it is landed from steamers in
barges, costs from 55 to 10 cents per
hundred, for the delivery heavy freight
by horse, team and wagon, \$10 an hour
is charged.

"The ruling price of a shave is \$1, and
for a hair cut \$1.50. A bath costs \$2.
Fifty cents is charged for laundering a
flannel shirt, 75 cents for washing a col-
ored linen shirt, and \$1 for the redoubt-
ation of the rate and luxurious accom-
modations as the white shirt. Cigars
and drinks cost 50 cents each. Longshore-
men have been paid \$2 an hour for their
labor. Carpenters receive \$1.50 an hour.

"The prevailing fare to Cape Nome, just
now, from Seattle or Victoria, is \$300
for first-class and \$200 for second-class
passage; freight, \$40 per ton.

"The earliest date at which any of the
steamers are advertised to leave for
Nome is May 1, 1900.

Note of Current Events.

San Antonio, Texas, has subscribed
\$3,000 for the Boers.

Firemen, trainmen and telegraphers
may form a new federation.

Springfield, Mo., Iliabians resolved
to send no money to the Boers.

Dispatches from Baltimore say the pro-
posed oyster trust has fallen through.

George Smiley was hanged at Hol-
brook, Ariz., for killing Foreman Swee-
ney.

Lump exploded at Coal Run, Pa., and
Chas. Thomas and Allen Scott burned to
death.

Charles Woodring, Stanton, Pa., lost
his wares at gambling and committed
suicide.

James White, 16, Mercer, Pa., was killed
by the bursting of an electric starter for
a car engine.

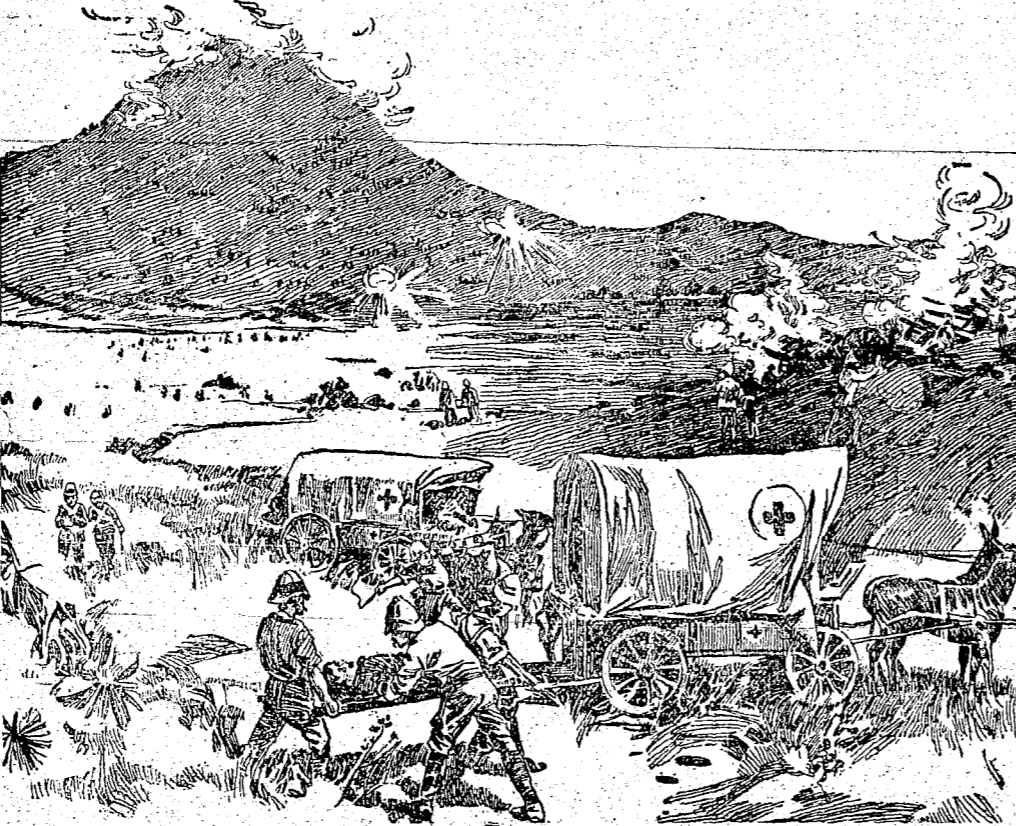
President McKinley has named Lewis
K. Weston of Mississippi collector of
customs at Natchez.

R. & M. S. Railroad will employ
no boys more than 25 years old and
under 100 pounds in weight.

Crawford

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE BATTLE OF GRASPAN.



—From London Black and White.

MANY BRITISH WOUNDED.

Boer's Forces Suffer Severely in Sat- urday's Engagement.

Special cable dispatches from South
Africa say that in the vicinity of Spear-
man's Camp, heavy fighting was in progress
all day Saturday and Sunday. In
Saturday's fight a total of 302 were
wounded, two were killed, and two were
reported missing. The casualties of Sunday's
fighting are not known. One of the
killed was Capt. Hensley, of the
Dublin regiment, who was shot in the
forehead. The correspondent visited the
field hospital on the north side of the
Boer's farm. The buildings were full
of wounded, about 200 men. Gen. Buller
wires London that eleven officers, including
two staff officers, and 279 men were
wounded in an action near Venter's
Spruit Sunday.

The operations Saturday commenced at
dawn. Gen. Warren attacked the Boers,
who occupied a strong position on his
right. The British artillery delivered a
heavy shell fire, but the Boers did not
reply until 2 o'clock. Then the British
concentrated the fire of their big guns
on the enemy's artillery, while the infantry
advanced under cover of it and deliver-
ing a heavy rifle fire.

The Boers courageously and tenaciously
held their position, but they were finally
forced back, and the British swarmed
over the ridge. The Boers retired in good
order and took up a second position,
which was subjected to a heavy bomb-
ardment with lyddite shells. This forced
a second retreat, the enemy being closely
pressed by Gen. Warren's men. Gen.
Clerly and Gen. Warren's commands
then bivouacked on the ground gained, at-
ter heavy bombardment, for some time,
the enemy's main position.

Simultaneously Gen. Lyttelton, with
the view to relieving the pressure on Gen.
Warren, attacked the enemy's front west
of Potgieter's drift. He pushed forward
his infantry, covered by the howitzers
and naval guns, both on the north bank
of the river and Mount Alice. The in-
fantry's further advance forced the Boers
to open fire with their Nordenfiet seven-
pounder, which was silenced by lyddite
shells in a quarter of an hour.

The British carefully worked along the
hills until within 1,000 yards of a com-
manding kopje on which the Boers were
concentrated, concealed behind immense
boulders, strewn thickly over the hill.
The artillery opened the attack and the
batteries worked continuously, pouring
tons of shrapnel among the Boers, who
devoted their attention to musketry fire
on the British infantry. The Boers
stuck to their rocky fastnesses with the
greatest tenacity and at the conclusion of
the day the British had only advanced
across a few ridges. The Boers appar-
ently have few guns and they did little
damage.

On Monday the British successfully
blew up and razed two buildings,
including the house formerly occupied by
Commandant Muller, outside their lines.
Boer snipers had used these houses at
night, firing from them at the most dis-
tant British pickets up the river.

TEST FOR A CHRISTIAN PAPER.

Author of "In His Steps" Will Edit a
Kansas Daily One-Week.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In
His Steps," is to be given an opportunity
to edit a daily newspaper as he thinks
a Christian daily should be edited. For
the week beginning March 12 he will
have absolute control of every depart-
ment of the Topeka Capital, news, editorial
and advertising.

At the Detroit convention of the Chris-
tian Endeavor Society Mr. Sheldon offered
what "philanthropic gentleman in this
age of magnificent endowments to the
kind institutions would give \$1,000,000
for the creation of a great Christian
daily?" The philanthropic gentleman
has not appeared with the money, but,
in response to the appeals of the leading
citizens of Topeka, Mr. Sheldon's home
town, Doll Keyser, the president of the
Topeka Capital Company, offered to give
the paper to Mr. Sheldon for one week,
and the offer has been accepted.

It is understood that able writers are
to assist Mr. Sheldon, and that states-
men, prominent divines and editors of
some of the dailies of New York, Chi-
cago and St. Louis will help him by sug-
gestions.

South Carolina has a new income tax
law applying to all incomes of \$2,500 or
more. The returns from the collection
of this tax are now all in, and show that
the people of South Carolina are in an
astonishing state of poverty. Some sev-
enteen counties report no collections at
all. Many other counties make return
of from \$16 to \$90.



COLESBURG, CAPE COLONY.

This town is just east of the Aar Junction and early in the war fell into the
hands of the Boers. It was reported to have been captured by Gen. French,
but later reports denied this.

RUSKIN AND BLACKMORE.

Two Famous Men Whose Deaths Oc- curred Recently.

Two famous men of English letters—
John Ruskin and Richard D. Blackmore
—have passed away. Both died in the
fullness of time and with their work ac-
complished, but their departure, never-
theless, has saddened thousands of hearts
wherever the best in English literature is
known and appreciated. The death of
Ruskin is no surprise to artistic and lit-
erary London. It has been known for
the last two or three years that his mind
and body were gradually weakening. It
is long since he ceased to be a living
force in English art, but it is impossible
to overestimate the influence he has
wielded in the past.

There have been few as striking figures
in the literature of the Victorian era as
that of John Ruskin. With Carlyle, Ten-
nyson and Browning, he stood in the first
rank of the creative and inspiring forces
of his time. In a certain sense these four
great writers supplemented one another's
genius. In the realm of art criticism
Ruskin was the most brilliant writer of
the century, carrying over into a moral
earnestness and purity that once more
transfigured art and made it ministrant
to the highest in man. Ruskin's moral
earnestness and sincerity and his dissat-
isfaction with modern society found full-
est expression in his famous "Piers Clay-
viger" papers.

As to Blackmore, his story of "Lorna
Doone" has been called by some good
critics the greatest novel of the century.
That is too high praise. It certainly is,
however, one of the greatest in its vivid
descriptions of a part of English life
and scenery which no one knew better
than he. It remains the high-water mark
of his genius and is sufficient to maintain
his fame.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The censorship on war news is growing
more strict.

Gen. White will assuredly be elevated
to a peerage.

All naval experts are forbidden by the
British Government.

The Duke of Marlborough will go to
the front as a Yeomanry staff officer.

The Paris Intramural says that there
are 211 French officers serving with the
Boers.

The Morning Post has joined other
London papers in demanding a change in
the ministry.

England is preparing armaments and
twenty-two transports will be on the way
to South Africa during the present
month. According to the program 25,000
additional troops and seventy-two guns
will soon be added.

Weiner, Beit & Co., London, diamond
merchants, have donated £50,000 to the
fund for the equipment of the Yeomanry.

It is stated that the Boers have heav-
ily mined Johannesburg gold fields, in
preparation for an attack when the British
forces advance to the Transvaal.

Great Britain will not allow United
States Consul Hollis to act as her rep-
resentative in Pretoria. He may, how-
ever, look after the women.

The Government has also ordered the
manufacturers of Maxim guns to make
as many four and six-inch quick-drill
guns as possible until otherwise ordered.

SMALLPOX IN MANY PLACES.

Great Epidemic of the Dread Disease Is Feared in Indiana.

Indications point to the fact that Indi-
ana is on the eve of a smallpox epidemic.
J. N. Hunter, secretary of the State
Board of Health, says that several hun-
dred persons have the disease, and that
now cases are being found daily in and
about Clay City. The counties now in-
fested are Vanderburg, Noble, Delaware,
Madison, Clay, Jackson, Sullivan, Green,
Washington, Owen, De Kalb, Vigo,
Posey, Clark and Floyd. The Govern-
ment has ordered the mails disinfected,
as requested by the State board. The
Lesterville postoffice has been quaran-
tined.

In Washington, D. C., members of the
House of Representatives are wondering
whether the discovery of a case of small-
pox in the household of Congressman
Alexander, of Buffalo, N. Y., is serious
enough to cause them to worry. Mr. Alex-
ander and his wife are now quarantined
in their apartments. While the disease
was incubating in the person of Ethel
Pettit, Mrs. Alexander's maid, the Con-
gressman was attending to his duties on
the floor of the House, mixing freely
with members in the cloak and commit-
tee rooms and in the lobby. Two-thirds
of the employees and servants of the Con-
cord, where Congressman Alexander
lives, have been taken to the local detec-
tion hospital, where they will be held
for a period of sixteen days. The ten-
ants of the building, who include some
of the best known families in Washing-
ton, are living in a state of nervous an-
xiety because of the probability of
another case of the disease breaking out.
Such a result, they fear, would cause
them all to be quarantined.

MARTIN BEER E'S DEED.

The Great Baseball Backstop Was No
Doubt Insane.

The tragic death of Martin Bergen, the
Boston catcher, and probably the great-
est backstop in the game, who killed
his wife, children and himself, was but
the culmination of many peculiar actions
of the great ball player,
all seeming to in-
dicate his insanity.

The past sea-
son Bergen was the
hardest player in
the National League
to get along with.
He was morose and
sullen and twice de-
serted his team, leav-
ing no word behind.

Notwithstanding
the fact that he was the best man in the
business behind the bat, he was to be
tried to one of the other teams for the
coming season. A brother is now catch-
ing for the Port Wayne, Ind., team. He
promises to be as fine a catcher as Martin
ever was.

Boers Have Barrels of Money.

Some notion of the power possessed by
the Boers may be gathered from the
statement that Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal
agent in Europe, is given \$8,000,000 per
annum to spend in his work abroad. It
appears that the immense quantity of
barbed wire purchased to "fence the
Netherlands Railway" in the republic
was never intended for such a life-saving
purpose. It is being used now to stop
the British from advancing from their
own territory.

Patronize those who advertise.

TO BUILD A 'MODERN ZION.'

Great Religious City Near Chicago Where All Will Be Pure.

A great religious city, where the com-
mence of the world will center and where
there will be no wickedness, will, if the
present plans of the promoters are car-
ried out, soon be built up in the suburbs
of Chicago. The leaders of the peculiar
sect who are to be founders of the new
Zion are so firm in their belief that de-
struction is soon to overtake Chicago be-
cause of the wickedness of its inhabit-
ants that they have bought, or have an
option on, 6,000 acres of land near Wau-
kegan, a suburb of Chicago, on the lake
shore, and here the future city, where all
is to be pure and good, is to rise.

John Alexander Dowie and his wife



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

are the leading promoters. Ground is
to be broken for a temple early in May,
with most impressive ceremonies. The ill
are to be healed. Dowie declares, and
the world is to receive its first revela-
tion of what a modern Zion is to be.
Later, building of two factories, the in-
dustrial beginnings of the city, is to be-
gin. One is to be for the making of
shoes, and the other is to be a lace fac-
tory. Next on the program will be the
laying of the corner stone for the Temple



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF ZION CITY.

of Zion, and then there are to be portents
in the heavens, which may be read by all
men except those enclosed in the Chi-
cago streets. Later Dowie is to make a
trip to the Holy Land. On the lake front
will be situated \$20,000,000 of the
tract, and there Dowie promises
the commence of the world is to be cen-
tered.

Dowie, who calls himself general over-
seer of the Christian Catholic Church,
was born in Scotland about sixty-six
years ago. He was educated for the
ministry in the Edinburgh Seminary. He
appeared in Australia about eighteen
years ago and started a grocery store.
He was elected to the Common Council

ment by the courts, including the Repre-
sentative from that State. "They need
not have suffered," he went on, "if they
had but said the word."

When, again, plural marriages did
not obtain in the States surrounding
Utah, so that many plural wives had
been sent into them, the husbands remain-
ing in Utah and there observing the law
against plural marriages, Roberts said
it was a mistake to hold that he was
the representative of the Mormon church,
chosen over the protest of the gentle dis-
ciples. He had been elected after a thor-
ough canvass, in which the people knew
all about him, by a plurality of 5,005.
The right of a constituency to the free
choice of its representative ought not to
be denied or abridged by the action of
the House.

In conclusion Roberts said he could
not be excluded nor expelled without
dangerous action—action that threatened
to overthrow the foundation of Govern-
ment. "And I intend, gentlemen," he
continued, "his voice rising to its highest
pitch, and his whole manner intense and
dramatic to the last degree, striding up
and down the aisle, to cling so closely
to the pillars of liberty that you shall not
drag me away unless you pull the pillars
down with me."

The House resumed the debate on the
Roberts case at 11 o'clock Wednesday.
The galleries were again well filled, most
of the occupants, as on Tuesday, being
women. Mr. Powers (Vt.) was the first
speaker. He argued in behalf of exclu-
sion of Mr. Roberts. The contention of
the minority for expulsion, he said, ran
up against the very precedents which
were cited in its support. "We are not
separating wife from husband," said Mr.
Powers, commenting on Mr. Roberts' speech.
"Polygamy has never been legal in
Utah, either before or after her ad-
mission into the Union. Polygamy was
illegal under the common law of Eng-
land. The moment he took wife No. 2
the marriage was void. Mr. Roberts
knew the law. He cannot now plead the
'habeas act' against the law and stern jus-
tice."

Mr. Snodgrass of Tennessee followed
Mr. Powers, supporting the views of the
minority in favor of seating and then
expelling Mr. Roberts. Mr. Landis (Ind.)
argued that Utah had violated her com-
pact with the United States. Mr. Landis
went over the record of the apostles of
the Mormon Church to show that most
of them were guilty of continued poly-
gamous practices. Some of his statements
were sensational.

Corporal Fair and Private Jockens of
the Tenth infantry are held under \$1,000
bail at Papillon, Neb., for killing Pri-
vate Morgan, a deserter, who was at-
tempting to escape.

John W. Haslam, student and promi-
nent religious worker in Brown Univer-
sity, Providence, R. I., has confessed to
stealing watches and clothing of other
students.

John Filtz, a prisoner in the county
jail, Colina, Ohio, strangled himself to
death with a small rope.

New York suicides: Paul Duncan, 19,
took carbolic acid; Michael Biederman,
blind, jumped from a third-story window.

ROBERTS IN DEFENSE.

Mormon Makes a Strong Plea for Jus- tice Before the House.

Debate on the Roberts case reports be-
gan in the national House Tuesday.
Chairman Taylor argued for the majority
resolution, which provides for excluding
the Utah member. Mr. Littlefield of
Maine argued for the minority resolution
to permit Roberts to be sworn in and
then expel him. Mr. Roberts closed the
debate for the day, without exhausting
the period allotted to him. He quoted
from the findings of the committee, and
asked, "Without a violation of the con-
stitution of our country can you deny me
the right to appear at the bar of the
House, from which I have been improperly
turned away, and prevent me from
being sworn?"

The House, he continued, was subject
to a great temptation at this time to re-
spond to the popular will, without regard
to the limitations imposed by the consti-
tution. Other great and proud nations,
as much so as the United States, had for
violations of this kind gone into decay
and naught but ruins marked the places
they once occupied. "And so I would
warn you of the danger of the departing
from the constitution to respond to the
clamor of misled people." "What was pro-
posed in the House now, Roberts said,
was that because in the sanctity of the
church men have taken a plurality of
wives, one of whom has been elected a
Representative in Congress, and the san-
ctity of the house is threatened, a more
lawless act than polygamy shall be done
to rebuke the man so elected. Mr. Rob-
erts said, as he had said on the second
day of the session, that he did not stand
as the advocate or defender of polygamy.
It had been conceded by Luther, to
whom more than any other man the peo-
ple of today owe what they call religious
and civil liberty they possess, that poly-
gamy was not prohibited by the scriptures,
and that it was a crime merely because
it was prohibited by law. The people who
believed and practiced polygamy, he said,
did so as a part of their religion, which
they believed came to them direct from
God. In that view they had not at first
submitted to the laws against it, hoping
for a favorable judgment by the court,
and when that failed, for a reversal. But
the reversal did not come. Thirteen hun-
dred Mormons in Utah suffered punish-

ment by the courts, including the Repre-
sentative from that State. "They need
not have suffered," he went on, "if they
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South Branch.....F. F. Richardson
Reaver Creek.....John Haines
Maple Forest.....F. R. Decker
Grayling.....Adelbert Taylor
Frederick.....James Smith

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NEW BUSINESS QUIET.

OUT DOWN IN VOLUME BY ADVANCE CONTRACTS.

Record Breaking Transactions in Woolen Goods—Sharp Advance in Wheat—Fallures of the Week—Admiralty Island Cannibals Eat Ship's Crew.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "New business for manufacturers this year has been light in some branches and much below the production last month. It is perhaps too often forgotten that industries start this year with larger contracts ahead than ever before, and when half the work of the whole year has been ordered in advance they cannot expect to have a heavy activity in new buying. The woolen manufacturer has just opened a new season with the largest transactions ever known in a single week. It is said, but in most other lines contracts previously booked would make similar activity impossible. Yet there is seen enough of activity caused by advanced orders to make inactivity trying. Iron and steel prices have been yielding for several weeks, and are a shade lower for products than at any other time since the middle of September. Wheat has advanced to 75¢ cents, with no clear reason for such a sharp advance. Western receipts of wheat for the week ending 10,984,928 bushels, against 17,207,207 last year, but the Atlantic exports have been only 7,737,474 bushels, flour included, against 17,037,383 last year. Pacific exports amount to 3,311,230 bushels for the same four weeks, against 2,175,000 last year. Exports of corn still abroad that American food is wanted abroad, having been in four weeks 13,482,792 bushels, against 12,370,561 last year. Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 224 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 33 last year."

BULLETS LAY ROBBER LOW.

Two Men Killed and One Wounded by Quincy, Ill., Police.

Two men dead and one seriously wounded are the result of an attempt by the Quincy, Ill., police to capture the members of a gang of suspected safe-blowers and burglars. Although many shots were fired the officers escaped uninjured, the three alleged crooks being the only victims of the bullets. The leader of the gang was Charles Prince, alias "Chuck" Prince, alias C. E. Lammie, alias C. Rogers. The other two went by the names of H. J. Crowley and Joseph West. They had rooms at the Moeckler Hotel. Ald. Moeckler, who runs the hotel, recognized the trio as the same who were registered at his place Jan. 7, the day that Judge Heckenkamp's safe was blown open and robbed of \$20,000 in money and notes. He suspected them of being crooks and notified the police. West showed fight when an officer attempted to arrest him and was shot dead. The other two returned after their tools in the night, and while also resisting arrest, Prince was killed, and Crowley wounded and captured. The coroner's jury exonerated the officers and complimented them on their nerve.

BATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Horrible Fate of Trading Schooner's Crew in Admiralty Island.

Details have been received of the killing of the captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the Admiralty group by the natives, who are cannibals. It is said that all of the victims were eaten. The Nikamarra left New Britain early in October on her trading cruise to the Admiralty. On arrival there she was boarded by a number of the natives, with whom Capt. Dalthe was unsuspectingly doing business when he was set upon by his treacherous customers and killed, his fate being shared by the mate and crew. The bodies of all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel.

Safe Robbers-Gag Four Persons.

Three masked robbers entered the factory of Dr. Peter Fabry and Sons Company at Chicago, bound and gagged four employees of the concern, blew open the safe and escaped with \$800 in currency. The burglars used a high explosive, which shattered the safe and completely wrecked the office. The burglars left but slight clues.

Want Reservation Opened.

A convention held at Devil's Lake, N. D., to take measures to secure the opening of the Fort Totten Indian reservation and to throw open to settlement 200,000 acres of land not taken in several years by the Indians, voted to memorialize Congress to appoint a commission to treat with the Indians and effect a sale.

Americans Reported Killed.

The mail from Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, brings the news that a report is current there that three Americans were killed near the foot of the Bacaneta mountains by order of Gen. Torres, who is in command of the Mexican troops now operating against the Yaqui Indians in the Bacaneta range.

Mrs. J. D. Rich Found Guilty.

Mrs. John D. Rich, the Chicago woman who was surrendered to Mexico to be tried for the murder of her husband in June last May, was adjudged guilty by the Mexican court and sentenced to fourteen years in prison.

Suicide of China's Emperor.

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai it is reported that Emperor Kwang Su has committed suicide.

To Fight Camel Trust.

F. A. Schumacher, son of the "camel king," is at the head of a new company being formed at Akron, Ohio, the American Camel Company. Ferdinand Schumacher was interested in the company, at least to the extent of permitting the use of his name therewith.

Noted Swine-Breeder Dead.

David M. Marge died at Oxford, Ohio, aged 80 years. He originated the famous Poland-China breed of hogs in 1840, and made Ohio famous as a swine-breeding State.

Death in Labor War.

Julius Wenzel, a non-union ironworker, was attacked by strikers, who used brass knuckles, in Chicago, and defended himself by stabbing one of his assailants. His victim, E. A. O'Connor, a striker, was mortally wounded, and died on the sidewalk.

John James, Jr., Married.

The wedding of Jesse James, Jr., son of the notorious land, and Miss Stella McGowan of Kansas City took place at the home of the bride's parents. The honeymoon will be spent at the home of Mrs. Samuel W. James, grandfather, in Clay County.

ERVIN HOPKINS' SAD FATE.

Chicago Man's Awful Death in South America from Snakebite.

Word has been received of the tragic death in South America of Ervin Hopkins, Jr., son of Ervin Hopkins, a veteran member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The young man was interested in a rubber concern which had obtained concessions from the Republic of Colombia. He represented his company at Bogota, and had made his headquarters at that capital for nearly a year. While on an exploring expedition in the interior of his boat ran aground on a sand spit. It is supposed that in trying to float his craft, standing in the water to do so, Mr. Hopkins was bitten by a poisonous reptile, death ensuing in a short time. His body was found several days later by some of the native workmen employed by the company. The cause of the terrible struggle were apparent, and the vivid wound indicated told the horrible story only too plainly. The remains were so badly decomposed that instant burial was necessary and interment was made on the spot.

BINDS AND GAGS HIMSELF.

Peculiar Precautions Taken by a Man Who Commits Suicide.

A freight handler in the Central Hudson depot at Waterloo, N. Y., passed out of the rear door of the freight house early the other morning. He saw an overcoat hanging across the fence at the end of the building. He saw a man about fifteen feet west of the coat, who he thought was leaning against the platform. He asked the man if the coat belonged to him. There was no answer. He walked towards the man, and was horrified to discover that what he supposed was a live man was in fact a platform was the corpse of Reynold Seybold, suspended from the ceiling. His hands tied behind his back, and a gag in his mouth. It was thought at first that Seybold had been murdered, but later developments and information as to the man in a peculiar manner convinced his family and friends that Seybold tied, gagged and then hanged himself.

FOUGHT DRINK, USED A DRUG.

Death of W. J. McConnell, Temperance Lecturer, Due to Morphine.

Excessive use of morphine, to which it appears he had been addicted during the past four years, was the cause of the death of W. J. McConnell, a lecturer in the West as a temperance lecturer. He arrived in Philadelphia recently and registered at Green's Hotel. The same night he was found on the streets in an unconscious condition and removed to a hospital. At that time his identity was unknown. The physicians discovered that he was suffering from morphine poisoning, and despite their efforts he died. McConnell's 14-year-old son was murdered by his brother-in-law in Allegheny City four years ago, and since then it has been commonly reported that the temperance advocate used both liquor and drugs to excess, although not discounting his lectures.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Ardanhu Struck by German Submarine.

Two Officers Lost. The Glasgow steamer Ardanhu, Capt. Dundas, from New London, Conn., for Halifax, N. S., was sunk in collision with the German submarine U-20, off Boston for New York, off Hobson's Hole, Vineyard sound, Mass., and two of the Ardanhu's crew of thirty-one men were lost. They were James Henderson, chief engineer, of Glasgow; Fred Dewey, second mate, of Boston; The Herman, a German steamer, was also sunk, with her crew and reported the accident. She had on board the twenty-nine men who escaped from the Ardanhu.

RAILROAD SWELLS THE FUND.

Pennsylvania Company Donates \$50,000 Toward St. Louis Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system has donated \$50,000 toward the \$1,000,000 fund being raised for the St. Louis world's fair to be held in 1903 to commemorate the Louisiana purchase centennial. Other subscriptions of equal or greater amounts are promised and substantial progress is being made in completing the fund. The railroad is being lauded in view of the fact that the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid of the fair is about to be introduced in Congress.

Forbidden to Dent His Hat.

No more may the private soldier knock dents in his campaign hat or pin up a flap of the brim on one side. The regulation reads: "The wearing of those hats in any other than their original shape is prohibited." The original shape of the campaign hat is on the Alpine order.

Strike Leader Becomes Insane.

James Woods, secretary of the Stone Workers' Union of Rockport, Mass., and the leader in the three months strike this summer, has gone crazy. He started out to murder his wife and brother, but they overpowered him, and then he broke away from them and disappeared in the woods.

Confesses He Committed Murder.

After maintaining for over six weeks that he was suffering for the crime of others, Levi Steward, the colored man who is lying in the Sandwich, Conn., jail under sentence of death, confessed that he was the murderer of "Old Jim" Ross in Windsor. The murder was committed July 18. Robbery was the motive.

Embezzler Makes Confession.

Leroy W. Secor, who embezzled \$17,000 from the Goodrich Transportation Company at Milwaukee, has confessed to the officers in New York City, where he was arrested. He will help the Goodrich people straighten out his books and then take his punishment.

Wreck Millionaire's House.

The third of a series of dynamite explosions within the city limits of Leadville, Colo., occurred the other day, wrecking the handsome mine owner, A. V. Hunt, the millionaire mine owner, and the house of J. C. Ritchey, adjoining.

Suicide of Miss Ricksecker.

At Oberlin, Ohio, Miss Gertrude Ricksecker, the 16-year-old daughter of millionaire Ricksecker of New York, committed suicide by taking laudanum. Miss Ricksecker was in poor health, and melancholia caused her to take her life.

Philippine Gets Life Sentence.

Amos Phillips, the murderer whose accomplices were lynched at Port Scott, Kan., the other day, and who was himself saved from the mob by the determined efforts of the sheriff, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Big Fire in Muncie, Ind.

At Muncie, Ind., fire, probably of incendiary origin, destroyed the entire plant of the Union Traction Company, together with the busser copperage works and a dwelling house. The estimated loss on

the traction company's plant is between \$300,000 and \$400,000, fully covered by insurance. Every motor car saved one used in the city street car service was consumed.

THIEF HAD THE COMBINATION.

Philadelphia Jeweler Robbed of Diamonds Valued at \$8,000. Diamond valued at \$8,000 was stolen from the safe in the office of Joseph K. Davidson & Son, manufacturing jeweler, at Philadelphia, and detectives are looking for a suspect. That the thief was in possession of the combination is evidenced by the fact that there were no marks on the safe. The first intimation Mr. Davidson had of the robbery was when he opened the safe and found it riddled of its contents. There was nothing to indicate the manner in which the thief had entered the office, and it is believed he was familiar with the place.

WOMAN LIGHTS FUNERAL PYRE.

Reason Returns Just as the Flames Reach Her Naked Flesh.

Mrs. Frank Traphagen, formerly of Rockford, Ill., made a desperate attempt to end her life at Columbus, Ohio. Driven by the idea that she was not equal to her husband's ideal, she deliberately constructed for herself a funeral pyre of straw. This she saturated with gasoline and coal oil. Stripping herself of all clothing, she stretched herself at full length upon the pile and ignited the same by the use of a match. The flames with her flesh brought a sudden return of reason and she cried for help. Neighbors came to her aid and extinguished the flames.

GREAT FIRE AT DAWSON.

Substantial Structures Destroyed with a Loss Amounting to \$400,000.

Advices from the north—substantiated the report of a big fire at Dawson, destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of \$400,000. The news comes by telegraph from Dawson to Skagway. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective fuse. The flames burned about 400 feet along the principal street, laying in ashes many of the best and most substantial structures in the Klondike metropolis.

Burns Himself to Death.

Frederick A. Lemphig, who has conducted Christian Science parlors in St. Cloud, Minn., for some time, met a horrible death at the same place. He was in the bath at the time. It is supposed he deliberately placed his head in a heating stove, for when found he was in this position, his head and shoulders burned to a crisp. A letter was found in which he said he had been unable to concentrate his thoughts for some time.

Receiver for South Dakota Bank.

At Mitchell, S. D., Judge Smith has appointed O. P. Paul of Plankinton receiver for the defunct Plankinton Bank. The appointment of a receiver was commonly reported, and the non-attaching creditors will attempt to have the attachment dissolved.

Circuses May Combine.

Two unsatisfactory causes in the partnership agreement of all the circuses in the way of a combination of the greatest circuses interests in the United States. Those interested in the proposed combination are the Sells brothers, James A. Bailey and W. W. Cole.

Fatal Fire in a Village.

Fire did \$200,000 damage at Fredonia, N. Y. Besides the loss to buildings the power house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Car Company was destroyed, together with all the cars. Two lives were lost in the flames.

Delirium Leads to Death.

Thomas Hennessy, manager of the St. Louis Radiator Works, died at Mercy hospital in Chicago. His injuries resulted in death. Mr. Hennessy was delirious at the time.

Twenty Thousand Dollar Fire.

By hard work on the part of the firemen a fire at Stephens, Minn., was confined to the large general store of J. H. McMahon. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Noted Club Woman Dies.

Mrs. Mary Wright Curwen, distinguished for leadership in promoting the formation of women's clubs, and that capacity known all over the United States, died at her home in Cincinnati.

Indiana Lumbermen Shaken Up.

A special train being on board the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was wrecked at Waycross, Ga. Thirteen persons were injured, one of them perhaps fatally.

Leascholders Will Contest.

The leascholders of agricultural lands in the territory held a big meeting at Ardmore, I. T., and subscribed funds to fight their claims against the Indians, who have filed suits to dispossess them.

Victory for English Arms.

English troops under Gen. Warren made a night attack and captured Spion Kop.

Die in Earthquake.

Seven persons were killed at Colima, Mexico, by an earthquake. The destruction of property was considerable.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 23c to 24c; barley, No. 2, 24c to 25c; clover, No. 2, 25c to 26c; timothy, No. 2, 25c to 26c; alfalfa, No. 2, 25c to 26c; cotton, No. 2, 15c to 16c; sugar, No. 2, 15c to 16c; molasses, No. 2, 15c to 16c; lard, No. 2, 15c to 16c; tallow, No. 2, 15c to 16c; butter, No. 2, 15c to 16c; eggs, No. 2, 15c to 16c; chickens, No. 2, 15c to 16c; turkeys, No. 2, 15c to 16c; geese, No. 2, 15c to 16c; ducks, No. 2, 15c to 16c; fish, No. 2, 15c to 16c; fruit, No. 2, 15c to 16c; vegetables, No. 2, 15c to 16c; miscellaneous, No. 2, 15c to 16c.

ROBERTS VOTED OUT.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE EXCLUDE THE MORMON.

Ballot Is 208 to 50—Proposition to Admit and Then Expel Defeated Previously by a Vote of 244 to 81—Goes Back to Utah.

Brigham H. Roberts was excluded from the national House of Representatives Thursday evening, at the close of a three days' debate on the question whether he should be excluded or expelled, by a vote of 208 to 50, thirty-six not voting. Just previous to this a vote had been taken on the resolution reported by the minority to the speaker, committee investigating the case, declaring that Roberts was entitled to be sworn in, and that then he should be expelled, and it had been defeated—81 to 244. The difference in the votes was due to the desire of those who changed to have Roberts disposed of in some way, and who felt that it could not get rid of him by the constitutional method they would adopt what Judge De Armond denominated "lynch law" to effect his removal.

The debate preceding the vote was engaged in by Messrs. Sims of Tennessee, Johnston of West Virginia, Adamson of Georgia and De Armond of Missouri, in support of the minority resolution; by Messrs. Brooks of Pennsylvania, Talbot of South Carolina, Ray of New York, Freer of West Virginia, Moody of Massachusetts, Grosvenor of Ohio, Morris of Minnesota and Lanham of Texas, in support of the majority resolution, and by Messrs. Burke of Indiana and Green of Pennsylvania, who wanted Roberts expelled by a definite declaration to that effect, whether he were sworn in or not. Senators Allen of Nebraska and Spooner of Wisconsin listened to nearly all the afternoon's discussion, following the speakers closely.

Cheers and hysterical applause from the galleries and hearty handclapping on the floor of the House greeted the final decision. Roberts was not present to hear the words that were in fact his political death knell. The climax came after a long and heated discussion, during which the majority of the House, which the majority of the House, and absorbingly interesting situation, freely played. The galleries were crowded. There were hundreds of loudly shouted words present. Most of the time Roberts occupied his accustomed seat near the center of the House, and was the cynosure of thousands of curious eyes. An imposing battery of flags, opera and other short and long range glasses were leveled toward him.

Roberts, says a correspondent, is not reconciled to the stern fact that he was not allowed to take the oath of office, and that, therefore, the salary that would be his, his mileage, allowance for clerk hire and other perquisites are lost. He feels that the Government has not acted justly by him; that he had been duly and legally elected, and that the Government has stepped in and declared that the verdict of the "sovereign State of Utah" amounts to nothing, and that the State's representative is not worthy of receiving fair and just treatment.

Asked what he would do if any, would be taken toward obtaining his rights to a seat, Mr. Roberts said he did not feel that the question had been settled by the vote of the House. He did not know what form the action would take, but was of opinion that the State of Utah would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The voters of a sovereign State had elected him to the national Congress, and he did not believe they would quietly submit to such treatment as they had received.

HEATHEN NEW YORK.

It Has 1,300,000 People Who Belong to No Church.

New York City is one of the most godless places in the world, according to figures made public by Miss H. H. Brown, of the Evangelical Band, with headquarters in Mott street. On Manhattan Island, she says, there are nearly 5,500 people to every Protestant church. Only about 7 per cent of the population are members of Protestant churches, and that is a loss of about 1 per cent since the census of 1880. There are more than 5,000 of them in their churches. In one former ward in Brooklyn there is a population of 25,000, and not a single Protestant church or mission. In one East Side Hebrew quarter, in a population of more than 200,000, only nine out of 1 per cent are members of Protestant churches. In one of the lower East Side wards the arrests made in a year are one-third as many as the number of people there.

THE LARGEST AUTOMOBILE.

Being Built at Cleveland to Compete with Dorraced Street Railway.

The largest automobile in the world is now being built in Cleveland to run in competition with the Dorraced Big Conductor and other cars. The car is 22½ feet long, and looks much like a street car. It has a seating capacity of thirty persons. It is equipped with a 30-horse power gasoline engine. It is claimed that the engine will consume but five gallons of gasoline in ten hours. The car can be geared up to any required speed.

PHILIPPINES RIP FOR PEACE.

War Practically Over and Insurgents Waiting for Terms.

A special copyright cable to the Chicago Record from John T. McCutcheon, its correspondent at Manila, says: The war in the Philippines is over. No further surrender can be hoped for. The danger in the present situation is that a bloody feud may arise between the American army and the Filipinos. This danger can be greatly lessened by action of Congress, which is now imperative, outlining the policy of the Government in the Philippines. It is likely that many insurgents will be willing to lay down their arms, and the terms which Congress will be willing to give. The time is ripe for a conciliatory policy, allowing the Filipinos the right to have their own government, and the government which they will be sworn to defend.

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OPPOSES SEATING OF QUAY.

Majority Report Adverse to the Pennsylvania Case.

Reports in the Quay case were made in the Senate Tuesday by the committee on privileges and elections; the majority by Turley and the minority by Hour. The first was signed by Turley, Caffery, Pettus and Harris, and Burrows continued. The views of the minority were expressed by Messrs. Hour, Chandler, Fairchild and McComas, the committee standing five to four in favor of excluding Quay on the ground that the Governor of Pennsylvania had no constitutional right to appoint after the failure of the Legislature to elect.

After reviewing at great length all the cases and precedents and particularly those of Mantle, Beckwith, Allen and Corbett, the more recent ones, the majority report concludes: "The statement of these cases and precedents shows that



MATTHEW S. QUAY.

from the beginning of the Government down to the present time the Senate has never recognized the right of a State executive to make a temporary appointment where the vacancy happened or occurred during a session of the Legislature. The result is fatal to the claims of Mr. Quay. No danger nor evil has resulted to the Government from the enforcement of this principle. We, therefore, submit that the Senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by its previous solemn and deliberate decisions, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

WEBSTER STATE UNVEILED.

Imposing Ceremonies Participated In by National Dignitaries.

The statue of Daniel Webster, executed by the Italian sculptor, Trentavalle, and presented to the country by Silsbee Hutton, was unveiled in Washington, the other day in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The statue is raised in Scott circle. Before the unveiling the ceremonies of presentation and acceptance were held; in the Lafayette Opera House. President McKinley occupied the seat of honor, surrounded by the members of his cabinet; Gov. Crane of Massachusetts and his staff, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, White and Gray, many representatives from the Senate and House, the army and navy, and the diplomatic corps. The Marine band played "Hail to the Chief" as the presidential party entered.

THE LARGEST AUTOMOBILE.

Being Built at Cleveland to Compete with Dorraced Street Railway.

The largest automobile in the world is now being built in Cleveland to run in competition with the Dorraced Big Conductor and other cars. The car is 22½ feet long, and looks much like a street car. It has a seating capacity of thirty persons. It is equipped with a 30-horse power gasoline engine. It is claimed that the engine will consume but five gallons of gasoline in ten hours. The car can be geared up to any required speed.

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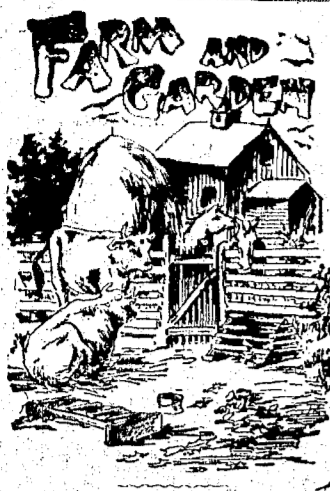
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BULLER IN RETREAT.

BRITISH FORCES RECOSS THE TUGELA RIVER.



The Wife's Portion.

The farmer's wife has about three times as much work to do as her city cousin. She assists her husband in running the farm. Without her aid the husband would often find it difficult to farm successfully. In many cases the farmer's wife is not treated as she should be. Frequently the husband has been drinking, and after his death the mortgage takes the property, and the wife has either to struggle for her living or go to the almshouse. A good many of our farmers are members of some beneficial order. This is all right and good, but the wife can never feel happy, because she has to lose her husband before getting her money. The following is how I treat my wife: For every article I sell from the farm I give her 5 per cent. of the money for a present. We have only one pocket-book, and when I need money I use it, and when she needs money she uses it. The 5 per cent. is all profit to her, and she is intended to be used by her in case she should become a widow. Some of the readers of the Practical Farmer may think 5 per cent. is a very small portion, but it amounts to a great deal. Farmers sell a good many articles in a year, often more than they think they do. In case a farmer would only sell \$500 worth in a year the wife would get \$25. Remember, she has no expenses. She is clothed and cared for. I am following this plan now for the last twelve years, and I am certain that a good many of the readers of the Practical Farmer would be surprised if I would mention the amount my wife has deposited in the bank. Suppose a young man should enter the farm at the age of 21 and continue his work up to the age of 43 or 42 years. If he sells every year to the amount of \$1,000, which is a very low sale for the average farmer, the wife would get \$50 a year, or \$2,100 in forty-two years. A smart wife will take care of her money as well as a beneficial order or life insurance. F. F. Frantz, in Practical Farmer.

Where flat stones for building culverts are not at hand, any rough stones can be used by the plan in the cut. If for a foot-bridge a single barrel is placed in the ditch and rough stones heaped at the sides as shown. Those next to the barrel are cemented, so that



when the work is completed there is a solid arch through which the water can run. Make the arch that is cemented thick enough so that the weight above may not crush it in. The rest of the "bridge" is laid up with loose stones and the top is added over. For a wider bridge, place two or more



barrels end to end and build the cement arch over them. Where a culvert is laid up without cementing, the stones settle into the opening, and thus soon begin to fill up the culvert.—American Agriculturist.

Eggs of Migratory Wild Birds. It will surprise many people to know that some of the most important migratory birds are now in process of extinction because of man's cupidity, not in killing them, but in destroying their eggs, and thus preventing their existence. All of them breed in the Arctic regions, where in summer there is the greatest abundance of insect and fish life on which to support themselves. Man has found these breeding places, and so long as he can secure fresh eggs he finds ready sale for them at profitable prices from photographers, who use only the albumen for making the films on which their pictures are taken. It is true if there were not this supply of photographs might be dearer than they now are. But if this use of their eggs means the extinction of many migratory species of birds, such use of them ought to be prohibited by law.—American Cultivator.

Value of Wood Ashes. When wood ashes are applied lime is unnecessary, as every 100 pounds of wood ashes contain about 40 pounds of lime. Ashes vary greatly, as they are produced from different sources, easily absorb moisture, and their composition cannot be determined without careful examination. The most valuable ingredient in ashes is potash, the proportion being about 6 pounds to every 100 pounds of wood ashes. Ashes also contain about 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and about 3 per cent of magnesia. Coal ashes are of but little value. Wood ashes give excellent results on all kinds of crops, especially grass.

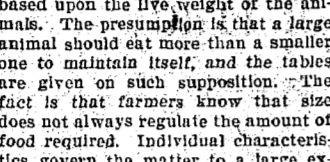
Fertilizing Strawberries. Strawberries can be grown at a small cost compared with the prices received, but the proper cultivation and the more liberal use of fertilizer to the flower and the expense as the crop yield will be so much greater. The quality and size of the berries will also be improved, which will give them ready sale. The main expense in growing strawberries is the harvesting of the crop. The best time to apply fertilizer from this time on is in March, the fertilizer to be applied on the plants in the rows. It is best not to plant the plants until they have bearing, as the roots feed near the surface and should not be disturbed. If any weeds appear pull them out.

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Kerosene Emulsion. Many speak of the emulsion as troublesome to make. I find it very easy by the following method: A bar of common washing soap is dissolved in a quart of water and allowed to boil, then two quarts of kerosene are added to the boiling soap. This is churned, while hot, with a revolving egg beater; a force pump would be better, but I do not own one, and a beater answers very well. When the emulsion is properly made it will come like butter, so thick that the beater will not work. A pint of the thick emulsion is diluted with eight quarts of water, making a liquid resembling skim milk in color but closely related to kerosene in odor.—Vick's Magazine.

Estimates of Feeding. One of the difficulties encountered by farmers who study the experiment station reports is the estimates of feeding based upon the live weight of the animals. The presumption is that a large animal should eat more than a smaller one to maintain itself, and the tables are given on such supposition. The fact is that farmers know that size does not always regulate the amount of food required. Individual characteristics govern the matter to a large extent, and small animals will frequently consume more food than those that are large. No two animals are alike, and there is no certain rule that can be based upon weight of the animal when feeding.

A Scotch Prize-Winner. Two-year-old Ayrshire heifer Mid-Ascog. Bred by and the property of



R. & J. McAlister, Mid-Ascog, Rothsay. First at Bute Farmers' Society show this year.

Plum Tree Fungus. The fungus may be looked for from the time of flowering till the fruit is mature, says Prof. Pammel, of the Iowa Agricultural College. Much may be done by removing the diseased plums from the trees in the autumn. I have made observation on this fungus for a number of years, and am certain that it is much more troublesome where mummified plums remain on the tree. Some years ago I observed the fungus upon the flowers. It attacked the petals, stamens and pistil. Soon the whole branch became affected with this blight. In a few days not a single healthy flower remained on the tree. It was also noticed to start from certain parts of the tree. I soon located the cause in the old monilla-attacked plums which were hanging on the trees. In quite a number of cases the starting point was thus found to be in these old diseased plums. The object lesson is plain—remove all of the diseased plums in the fall. Horticulturists often overlook this important point in the treatment of diseases. Rubbish heaps containing the spores of fungi are too often neglected. They should be burned.

Salvage of Calves. A law that would prohibit the sale of calves for food before they are three months old would put an end to "bob" and lead to improvement of stock, for the reason that if farmers were compelled to feed their calves to the age of three months they would then give some attention to breeding in order to derive as much as possible from the calves. The scrub bull would soon become useless under such a system, and the farmers would find the change greatly in their favor. Many of the infant calves are sold when but three days old and are then unfit for human food.

Suggestion to Farmers. Director of the Census Merriam suggests to the agriculturists of the country that they use some of their spare time between now and June next in thoroughly preparing themselves to answer promptly and accurately the questions relative to the acreage, quantity, and value of crops; the quantity and value of all farm products, animal and vegetable; the cost of fertilizers and farm labor, and, in fact, all the items of farm operations for the calendar year 1899, which the census enumerators are by law compelled to ascertain. This he says, will result in a full and accurate census.

Holding Crops. Never hold back the crops from market when there is an opportunity to sell. The only time to hold on to the grain and hay is when there is a sufficient number of animals to consume such products. It must not be overlooked that grain shrinks with age, because it dries, and it may be possible to get a higher price per bushel and yet receive less money for the whole owing to loss of weight from shrinkage. Every farmer should carefully study the markets and fully understand when to sell.

Red Clover. Red clover is valuable for the abundance of pasture it produces and for its excellence as food. Rich in lime and nitrogen, as well as containing a large proportion of starchy matter, it is one of the best balanced feeds used, and is also highly relished by all kinds of stock. In addition to promoting a large flow of milk from cows it is unexcelled as pasture for hogs. Its value as a fertilizer is also admitted and many farmers grow it for that purpose as well as for food.

Fowls as Pets. Choice varieties of fowls add a pleasant feature to the farm. They become the pets of the household and receive notice and attention from all the members of the family. In proportion to cost of food the fowls give a larger profit than any other live stock.

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The farmers of Lyon township have formed a farmers' club. Rosconmoun County has a balance of \$900.78 in its treasury. It cost St. Joseph County \$9,470.60 to keep its paupers last year.

At the union revival services at Charlotte 222 persons were converted. Ann Arbor may decide upon municipal ownership of its water works system. Kalamazoo City Council has adopted a resolution sympathizing with the Boers.

Mrs. Mary Lathers of Independence was seriously injured in a runaway accident. A gang of sheep thieves that has been operating in Berrien County has been rounded up. The project of the electric railroad between Battle Creek and Hastings has been revived.

The Church of Christ at Bloomingdale has extended a call to Rev. A. F. Beare of Kentucky. The Ann Arbor Railroad and Steamship Employees' Relief Association is in a prosperous condition. It is said that farmers in Kalamazoo County will refuse to grow sugar beets for less than \$5 per ton.

There was an increase in the receipts of the Stockbridge postoffice of \$251.33 in 1899 over those of 1898. Rev. J. J. Axtell of Royal Oak has decided to leave that village and make Battle Creek his headquarters. Henry F. Brown, for 17 years photographer at Northville, has sold his business to A. J. Reynolds of Ionia.

Silom lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., at Constantine has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. The promoters of the electric road from Orion and Oxford to Flint have asked the little town of Otterville for a bonus of \$10,000. It will be granted. Alma's beet sugar factory is reducing expenses and the season's work will shortly end. The output has been 3,500,000 pounds, made from 19,297 tons of beets.

E. B. Parr and Walter Gamble of Maple Rapids have formed a partnership under the firm name of Parr & Gamble, and put in a stock of agricultural implements. The Deep Spring Mineral Co. is the latest project at Port Huron. It is the intention of the men interested to organize the above company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Michigan Passenger Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip to the State round-up of fairs and livestock to be held at Ann Arbor Feb. 27 to March 2. Albert H. Kelley of Elmira, who had been working in the Wellford & Jarnum lumber camp at Hastings Mills, near Conwar, was struck by a falling tree and almost instantly killed.

Where the great Spring Lake ice house once stood is now a mass of solidly frozen ice. After the ice house burned 70,000 tons of ice remained, unprotected and exposed to the elements. William Barnes of Plainfield has just fallen heir to considerable property and \$30,000 in cash. The property and money coming from a rich aunt in Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnes is a unique character.

Dr. N. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University of Toronto, Canada, was stricken with heart trouble in the midst of his lecture at the First M. E. Church at Ann Arbor and was unable to proceed. The positive announcement is made that the general offices and headquarters of the Pere Marquette will be made in Grand Rapids, though it is possible that President Heald may be required to locate in Detroit.

George Bankers, a prominent citizen of Hillsdale County, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He was about 70 years old and leaves a young widow and one child. He had been in poor health for years. Mrs. Betsy Lyon of Leonidas township is the oldest pioneer in that township. She came to Michigan from New York State in 1835. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living. She is 89 years old.

The board of managers of the State Reading Circle, one of the educational organizations of Michigan, has selected Hindsdale's "Horse Man" and Judson's "England in the Nineteenth Century" as the books to be added to the course this year. In Shawansee County last year forty-five divorces were granted, none being refused. As 298 marriage licenses were granted, it means one divorce took place to every eight marriages, and it is still an open question if marriage is not a failure.

Eber Loomis, an aged farmer living north of Ithaca, attempted to cross the track in front of his house, under the care of a three-story business block, while his wife is dead from fright. Carpenter was a carpenter on the Stewart block, in the course of construction, which fell, supposedly on account of the use of green mortar in the foundation walls. He was buried under tons of debris, being found pinned dead by beams. The cause of the accident was the negligence of Mr. Carpenter where her husband was and she became hysterical. When he was brought home in the police ambulance she believed that he was fatally injured, and her condition grew worse, resulting in her death.

The prospecting for oil in Assyria township, which has been going on for some time, has been stopped. It is hinted that the Standard Oil Co. bought off the prospector. Harry Strong's bakery and confectionery store at Lansing was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000. The guests of the Hotel Butler, located over the store, were driven out by smoke.

The team which is to represent the University of Michigan in the second annual debate with the University of Pennsylvania on March 15 is H. P. Jacobs, J. Young and W. E. Rydell. Secretary Ben S. Hancock of the Consolidated Street Railroad Co. of Grand Rapids is at the head of a company which will build an electric railroad from that city to Holland.

At Adrian William Kessler, aged 70 years, hanged himself to a harness peg in the barn of his son-in-law. A temporary fit of despondency is assigned for the act. Quartermaster general, O'Brien Atkinson of Detroit; assistant quartermaster general, Ford Staring of Detroit; inspector general, Fred W. Green of Ypsilanti—these have been appointed by Gov. Pinch to fill the vacant places on the State military board.

SOUNDTEST OF HEALTH

UNRIVALED SHOWING OF PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS.

Record of Commercial Failures for 1899 Gives the Smallest Average of Defaulted Liabilities Ever Known in the United States.

In spite of the casualties among financial concerns in the closing days of the old year, produced by purely speculative causes, the fact remains, according to Dun's Review, that the failures of 1899, the great year of Dingley tariff prosperity, were in amount smaller than in any other year of the past twenty-five, excepting 1880 and 1881, while the average of liabilities—\$77.50 per firm—was smaller than in any previous year, and most important test of all, the ratio of defaults to solvent payments through clearing houses, 70 cents per \$1,000, is not only the smallest ever known in any year, but smaller than in any quarter save one, the third of 1881. The failures for \$100,000 or more in the past six years have ranged between \$91,522, 186 in 1899, and \$98,603,932 in 1896, the decrease being more than two-thirds, but the small failures ranged between \$29,356,708 in 1899, and \$127,562,002 in 1896, the decrease being more than one-half.

But the nest of failures resulting from the speculative collapse in Boston in the latter part of December, the aggregate for the year would have been

1897, 154,332,071 54,005,487 100,326,084 1896, 326,000,834 98,603,932 127,562,002 1895, 173,196,000 73,100,100 100,029,101 1894, 172,902,856 66,248,340 106,744,516

It will be seen that for four years there was comparatively little change in the small failures, but the decline of about a fifth in 1899, and the further decline of about a quarter in 1898, are highly significant. It is in such facts and figures as these that we find the truth regarding the phenomenal improvement in business conditions that followed straight upon the election of William McKinley and the restoration of the American policy of preserving the home market to the domestic producer.

Very Much Alive. Under this heading the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, Representative in Congress from Illinois, contributes an interesting article to the January Forum. Rightly he combats the view that the tariff has been taken out of politics and relegated to the domain of academic discussion. Neither does he believe that the subject of import duties is ever going to be referred to a non-partisan commission acting independently of Congress. A tariff commission vested with these powers could not be created under the constitution, and an amendment to the constitution having this for its object is a long way off, if not altogether impracticable.

The tariff will cease to be a live issue only when American free traders cease to be solicitous in behalf of foreign producers, cease their clamor for unrestricted foreign competition, and cease

THROWING OUT BALLAST.



St. Paul Pioneer Press.

about \$21,000,000 less than it was. As the record stands, however, and including the failures incident to overspeculation in New England and the brief but severe panic in Wall street, the failures in 1899 are the smallest ever reported since 1881, with the lowest average of commercial liabilities ever reported, and with greater evidence of commercial soundness and industrial prosperity than has ever before appeared in an annual statement. Not only have failures been smaller in the aggregate than in 1898 or previous years, but they have been smaller in every section of the country. Such uniformity of improvement throughout the country is extremely rare, and would scarcely be possible unless business of all sections was exceptionally sound and prosperous.

The Massachusetts manufacturing defaults, in spite of the influence of the late December banking collapses, were the smallest in any year as were those of the other New England States, New York and the Middle and Central States. The New England disaster swelled trading defaults by \$3,820,000 in five provision failures, besides two banks, with liabilities of about \$13,500,000, and two brokerage firms for \$250,000. In New York the manufacturing failures were only about a quarter of those in two years of the previous five, and not half those of two other previous years, but in brokerage the liabilities were nearly as large as in two other years, and in banking larger than in any previous year.

But in other Middle States manufacturing and trading liabilities presented the same bright contrast, while in both other lines the failures would have been almost nothing but for that of a single large stock concern at Philadelphia wrecked by crime, and in no way caused by business conditions. The Central States also showed trading defaults from \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000, smaller than in any previous year, though some brokerage and provision failures at Chicago swelled the "other commercial" defaults above the returns of previous years except one.

The average of defaulted liabilities per firm is a test which serves better than most to show how the defaults compare with the extension of business, but this year that average is for the first time less than \$80, the lowest in any previous year having been \$93.63 in 1880. A much better test is the ratio of defaults to actual payments in solvent business through the clearing houses. Here the ratio for 1899 is less than \$1 per \$1,000, namely, only 97 cents, the lowest by more than a fifth ever reported in any year, and the lowest ever reported until this year in any quarter, save the third quarter, of 1881.

The failures for \$100,000 or more were only 34.7 per cent. of the aggregate last year, 35.9 per cent. in 1898, and 35.0 per cent. in 1897, but 43.6 per cent. in the bad year 1896, and 42.2 per cent. in 1895, and 38.3 per cent. in 1894. The amount of such failures, and of the remainder for less than \$100,000 each, are here shown for six years and deserve especial attention:

Total. Large Failures. Small Failures. 1899, \$90,570,890 \$31,523,186 \$59,047,704 1898, 130,062,890 \$60,875,812 79,187,078

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Woman and Niece Asphyxiated in Milwaukee Hotel—Death Announced in Strange Manner—Crushed by Heavy Doors—Muskat Farm for St. Joseph.

Mrs. Mary Vadoski, a wealthy Polish resident of Manistee, and Mary Kaucock, her 5-year-old niece, are dead as a result of asphyxiation. Mrs. Vadoski had been visiting a married daughter at La Salle, Ill., and brought her niece with her on her return. Arriving in Milwaukee too late for a boat to Manistee, they went to Hart's Hotel for the night. In the morning the odor of escaping gas attracted attention to their room, where both were found unconscious, and the room full of gas from an open burner.

Learning of Death in a Dream. John Morrison, a son of Capt. Charles Morrison, residing at 913 Front street, St. Joseph, dreamed that C. A. Reeves, a neighbor, had been suddenly during the night. While at breakfast the following morning the son related the dream. About 8 o'clock a messenger called to announce that Mr. Reeves had died during the night. He had been a sufferer from cancer for the last six months.

Will Start Muskrat Farm. F. J. Burkhardt, Louis Wallace and Logan Duke have purchased eighty acres of low land north of St. Joseph and will convert it into a muskrat farm. The muskrat or beaver is being imported from Northern Michigan and placed on the farm immediately. The farm will represent the only enterprise of its kind in the United States.

E. B. Mack of Chicago Killed. E. B. Mack, of Chicago, representing the National Safe and Lock Company, was accidentally killed while superintending the placing of a vault in the Citizens' State Bank in Benton Harbor. The vault doors, weighing nearly 3,000 pounds, fell upon Mr. Mack, crushing his skull and causing internal injuries, death following in a few minutes.

\$30,000 Depot for Durand. A union depot for the Grand Trunk and Ann Arbor Railroads will be built at Durand. The friction between the Grand Trunk Company and the Village Council as to the closing of two streets has been settled. The depot will cost \$30,000.

State News in Brief. Grover McGrath, aged 12 years, of Baltimore, accidentally shot himself. Carl Groschard of Kings Mills was seriously injured by logs rolling upon him. Charles Jenks of Kings Mills fell from a hay rack and sustained serious injuries. Holly's proposed cement factory will be located either at Bush Lake or Rapla Lake.

Edward Mincer, aged 17 years, was drowned while skating on the river at Lansing. Mand Newcomer is dead at Muskegon as the result of burns received in a lamp explosion. Williams Bros. & Charbonneau of Detroit will establish a pickle factory at Plainfield.

Dan Calvery, aged 7 years, fell under a Pere Marquette car at Midland and lost one foot. Freddie Clausen, aged 6 years, was run down by a pair of horses at Grand Rapids, and killed. Dogs caused considerable loss to farmers of Huron township by killing some very valuable sheep.

William Rice of Adrian, whose back was broken in the logging camp accident a few days ago, is dead. Labor Commissioner Cox reports that 131 men and 42 women committed suicide in Michigan last year. Mont Harding, convicted of robbing a saloon at Kalamazoo, was sentenced to nine years at Jackson.

During 1899, eighty-five divorce cases were begun in Calhoun County and fifty-one decrees were granted. The Pere Marquette Railroad

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

When we reflect on the dire threat of Gov. Pingree to run for re-election on an independent ticket, and his indirect saying that if so his "calling and election is sure," we regret that we were not strictly raised as an adherent to the Church of England, that we might pray with such unctious as would be given by a life of practice, "Good Lord, deliver us."

The Inter-state Commerce Commission made public its 13th annual report last week. A feature of the report is the strong plea made that Congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the inter-state commerce law more effective. It is said that in vital respects the present law has proved defective, and that until further legislation is provided the best efforts at regulation will be futile and disappointing.

Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, has deserted Bryan. He says: "From this time forward count me among the hostiles. In plain English, I shall never again support W. J. Bryan or his spurious brand of Democracy. My last vote for him and what he represents was cast in 1896. At the same time I recognize that his nomination is inevitable. Equally inevitable is his defeat at the hands of William McKinley. In the Democratic convention Bryan will not have the shadow of opposition, but when election day comes the number of sound money Democrats will be double the number who voted for McKinley in 1896. Never again will I vote for a Populist masquerading as a Democrat."

Doc Ames, of Minneapolis, at one time the idol of the Democracy of Minnesota, once their candidate for governor, and mayor of his city for three terms, has at last discovered the error of his ways, and joined the Republican ranks because it is the party of progress, patriotism and development. The doctor said the reason he was in harmony with the Republican party was because he was opposed to the man who would pull down our flag. "I would fight the man who would pull down that flag. I am in favor of free speech to a certain extent, but if I had the power I would make a law that the man who struck at this country when it was in trouble would be controlled." There are other Democrats who feel that way in every town and county in the United States.

The old-line Democrats in every southern border state are tired of free silver, of Bryan, of anti-expansion, and the way is being opened for the breaking up of the solid south. The leading journals of the South are all against the "anti-imperialistic" yappers, as they are called, and are for maintaining that which the treaty of Paris and the valor of our soldiers and sailors have won. It is now given out that Missouri is more than likely to join the republican column in the coming election, and with the negro question eliminated Bryan would be unable to carry a single southern vote. Some well known Republicans are in favor of nominating former Lieut. Governor Stappard, of Missouri, as the running mate of McKinley. Mr. Stannard is a well known business man, former president of the St. Louis Board of Trade, and a popular and representative citizen.—Sag. Conr. Herald.

There is no reason to suppose that the non-combatants as well as the troops now besieged in Ladysmith will not be as well off when the town is surrendered as before. The treatment by the Boers of their prisoners has so far been of the best, including unexpected privileges, plenty to eat and medical attention. But it would not be astonishing if, as to Dr. Jamieson, who is among the detained at Ladysmith, there should be some discrimination if he falls into the hands of the Boers. He will hardly expect a special coach to transfer him to the Pretoria race track, and he must not be surprised if the Boers do not offer to parole him. As ostensibly the chief conspirator, however, in a monumental failure to take the Transvaal from the Boers while their heads were supposed to be turned the other way; he is largely responsible for the preparedness of the Boers for the present war, and perhaps they are thankful enough for the warning he extended to give him at least the soft side of a plank as an mark of esteem; but if opportunity offers he will do well to take up the spoor left by young Churchill, and trek to the seashore by the shortest route.—Detroit Journal.

The Senate has ratified the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany for the partition of Samoa. This action was taken without a yea and nay vote and was practically unanimous so far as appearances went, as the anti-expansionists who had threatened to stand out against civilization and order in those islands on the ground that the rights of the natives had not been considered, thought better of it, and made only perfunctory opposition.

The pictures presented by the state press of the gubernatorial situation is one of the most amusing features of the time. It reminds us of many a scene on the village campus in our school-boy days when some big lumber of a boy had abused a little fellow, who was sobbing with pain and anger, till his mates would unite for protection or revenge! and make dire threats of what they would do if the abuse was repeated and the bully would put a chip on his shoulder and defy any one to remove it. While the whole party were trembling in their boots for fear someone would take them at their word and they would have to fight or back out. Pingree carries the chip, and the other aspirants and their friends are waiting around with a grand flourish telling what is going to happen. It is our opinion that when the proper time comes the abused kid—the suffering people—will through their delegates settle the whole question and that without regard to the senseless twaddle and political wire-pulling of today.

The more this question of expansion is investigated the chillier become the prospects of those who oppose it. Among the many eminent jurists and constitutional authorities who have adorned the United States Supreme Court, none ranked higher than Chief Justice Marshall. In giving an opinion in a salvage case that started in Florida, just after it was transferred from Spain to the United States, and was yet a territory partly governed by the old Spanish laws, he laid down a ruling that is good for all time, and so clearly defined that there can be no mistaking it. It is so peculiarly adapted to the Philippine question that it deserves to be quoted by every paper in the country, and to be remembered. The Chief Justice said:

"The constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the right of making war and of making treaties; consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty."

"The usage of the world is, if a nation be not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as mere military occupation, until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is confirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty or cession, or on such as its new master shall impose."

"On February 2nd, 1819, Spain ceded Florida to the United States. This treaty is the law of the land, and admits the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States. They do not, however, participate in the political power, they do not share in the government till Florida shall become a state. In the meantime Florida continues to be a territory of the United States."

A Comparison.

Some comparative figures, having relation to the war in South Africa, are not without interest.

The area of the Transvaal is 119,139 square miles, or about as large as one-half of Texas, or a little smaller than Nevada. In the Orange Free State are only 48,326 square miles, or a little less than in Louisiana. The Transvaal and the Free State have a little more than half the combined area of the British possessions in South Africa, but these last equal nearly one-tenth of the total area of the British Empire.

The conquest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State would add to the empire an area one-third as large as British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and make room for the colonization of millions of Englishmen.

There are 17,505,606 persons of all races in British South Africa, including Natal and Zululand, while there are only 238,278 persons in both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The total population of the British Empire is to the combined population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as 161 to 1. The total population of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is over 38,000,000 as against less than 250,000 in both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

WANTED—Several persons for district of vice-masters in this state to represent the state in the coming election. Willing to pay yearly \$200, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Envelope self-addressed stamped and developed. S. A. Park, 325 Caxton Building, Chicago. nov30 3mo

GOING DOWN HILL.

People suffering from Kidney Diseases, feel a gradual but steady loss of strength and vitality. They should lose no time in trying Foley's Kidney Cure, a Guaranteed Preparation.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder. For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

Absurd Protectorate Talk.

Nothing more visionary in government has ever been proposed than that the U. S. should go into the business of setting up ignorant races in republics to be protected by our army and navy. A republic presupposes capacity for self-rule. It is defined as a "state" in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them. A government over which another power was supreme in any way, or claimed rights of tutelage, would certainly not be a republic. There are some who insist that we should have authorized Aguinaldo to form a republic, and served as his monitor and guardian during a probationary period. The Tagal revolutionists never showed any inclination to accept a place as pupils of the United States. They could never be persuaded to define their demands, even orally. But if they could have obtained the sovereignty, under American restrictions and temporary supremacy, the ridiculous and dangerous nature of the compact would soon have become apparent to both sides and to the world.

In the first place, the Tagal idea of government is completely interwoven with church affairs. Church and state have been much the same with them; with the church practically in the ascendant. The Tagals would not and could not set up a government of their own without positive church affiliations and division of public revenue. To what extent does any one expect the United States not only to found "republics" with an established church but to protect them afterward with army and navy? If to avert this difficulty we had dictated absolute religious freedom to the Tagals we should be put in the position of forcing a constitution upon them, of writing their fundamental law as the condition of allowing them to be an alleged republic. We could not have put them in control of the whole archipelago without crushing many other tribes, and for the only reason that the Tagals desired to rule over all and, being armed, were making themselves troublesome. If the United States is to govern the Philippines at all it must be with a free hand and under its own established lines of action. A protectorate experiment would quickly become a nightmare of conflicting authority, a hopeless tangle of half-way sovereignty to be settled at last by the law of force.

Instead of ordaining something labeled a Tagal republic, with a constitution shaped by ourselves, which the revolted tribe would have rejected in any case, the United States has pursued a straight road, a policy clearly defined and perfectly intelligible to every other nation. The sovereignty of the Philippines is ours with all responsibilities fully acknowledged. Our army and navy are protecting the islands, but not on lines laid down by semi-savages or insurrectionary juntas. Our decrees are decisive and not by indirection. Our generals can act without conferring with a Filipino cabinet. Many who began by calling the policy imperialistic are working over to a sort of middle ground. Democratic leaders can be named who want to keep enough of the Philippines to insure our commercial supremacy. Even Mr. Bryan is reported to be making concessions to expansion sentiment in the South. He is said to be willing now "to have a naval base and commercial privileges and to exercise protectorate functions as regards other nations," and to confer "local sovereignty." The Republican party is not patting in this fashion.

It stands unflinchingly by the full sovereignty. Between this and abandoning there is nothing but confusion, and abandonment would be lasting disgrace.—Globe-Democrat.

All the nations concerned in the "open door" matter, have signed the guaranty requested by Secretary Hay that the merchants and manufacturers of the United States shall have equal rights and privileges with others in the Chinese markets. It would be interesting to know how many would have so signed had the affair of Manila Bay and the acquisition of the Philippines by this country not occurred.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Rev. I. R. Hicks' Almanac.

There is no comparison between former editions and this splendid Almanac for 1900, now ready. Printed in beautiful colors, on much finer paper, its 190 pages are packed with invaluable information on storms, astronomy and meteorology. It is illustrated with nearly 200 finest half tones and other engravings. This superb book would sell anywhere for fifty cents, but it costs only 25c a copy, and every subscriber to Rev. I. R. Hicks' now famous paper, Words and Works, at \$1.00 a year, receives this elegant Almanac as a premium. Words and Works is a recognized leader among the best family and scientific journals, while nothing of its kind can compare with the Hicks Almanac. One dollar a year is a nominal price for such unique and useful publications. Professor Hicks has justly, and of necessity, withdrawn his storm and weather forecasts from all free almanacs, having generously given his time and labor free for nearly twenty years. Words and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

We will club THE AVANCEMENT with Word and Works for only \$1.70 a year to all subscribers who pay in advance.

"I think I would crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. Fournier."

Lord Roberts has decided to use colonial troops more freely and organize them in brigades of their own. At last the British army officers have discovered the merits of a volunteer militia and also its formidableness when it blocks their way.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate and loosens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by L. Fournier.

A new industry has sprung up in the cut over pine lands near Sandstone, Minn. A Michigan shingle manufacturer has located east of town with machinery suitable to transform the thousands of pine stumps into shingles. These stumps now stand from two to four feet above ground, and are as sound as the day the tree was cut.

L. Fournier guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for lagrippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. dec7-2m

Special Session of Circuit Court

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Deeming it necessary I do hereby fix and appoint a special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1900, at one o'clock, p. m.
NELSON SHARPE,
Jani-1w CIRCUIT JUDGE.

WE BUY THE
FARMERS
Grain,
Potatoes
And others
Farm
Products

Cash or Trade

WE SELL
Extra Good Groceries
—AND—
Dry Goods and Hardware
—AT—
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
—AND—
Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

You will
NEVER REGRET

Purchases made at our store, because we always give you honest values for your dollars, and our goods are just as represented.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Furnishings, etc., in great variety, up-to-date styles and rock bottom prices.

We want your trade!

And the only way to get and keep it, is to suit you. If we please you, tell others, if we don't, tell us, and we will try and make it right.

That New Dress will be the prettiest in town if you make it by the New Idea Pattern. See the thousands of New Ideas in our Fashion Review. They will delight you. Such nobby and chic styles. Fashion plates given away free!

R. MEYERS,
The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICH.

Cincinnati,
Hamilton &
Dayton Ry.,

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, to LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE.

Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis.

Parlor Cars on Day Trains.
G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.
D. G. EDWARDS, Pass. Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

TO THE FEDERAL BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. Mortgagee named in the last recorded mortgage against the land herein described.

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows:

The W. 1/2 of the North West quarter (2) of Sec. 11, Town 28 N., Range 2 W. of the E. 1/2 of the North West quarter (2) of Sec. 11, Town 28 N., Range 2 W. Amount paid \$35.30, taxes for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. Yours Respectfully, HARRY A. MILLER, Springfield, Jackson Co., Mich. Dated Jan. 12, A. D. 1900.



A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak, the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Cecily King's change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. E. C. King, New York City. Cecily King's Natures Cure, Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.



Anything you invent or improve; also get PATENT MADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. For free examination and advice. BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No attorney's fee before patent. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENAW
Macleina Express, 4:40 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Macleina Exp., 5:40 A. M. 8:45 A. M.
Way Freight, 9:30 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Accommodation, 12:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 12:24 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
Accommodation, 5:25 A. M. 10:15 A. M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodation, 6:00 A. M. Rev's, 1:45 P. M.
A. W. CAMPBELL, C. W. FLETCHER, GEN. PASSENGER AGENTS, Local Agent.

Notice of Tax Sale.

TO SANBURY & HILL. TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows: S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 14, Section 2, Town 25, North Range 4 West. Amount paid \$307.23, taxes for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. JOHN C. FAILING, Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich.

Notice of Tax Sale.

TO MORGAN & LEWIS, Oswego, New York. TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the hereinbefore described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of said land which is described as follows: Lot 2, Section 22, Town 26, North R. 4 West. Amount paid \$1.33, tax for year 1895. H. ZIERES, Grayling, Mich. dec21-7w

STYLISH, RELIABLE ARTISTIC



NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE. 100 PATTERNS are sold in the United States for only 10c each. The McCall Company, 133 to 145 W. 14th Street, New York.



Brightest Magazine Published. Contains Beautiful Colored Plates. Black and White Pictures. Fashionable Dresses, Hats, Shoes, etc. Write for terms and other particulars. Address: THE McCALL CO., 133 to 145 W. 14th Street, New York.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1900.
LOCAL ITEMS.

G. L. Alexander was in Cheboygan the last of the week on legal business.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Boughton and Freer, the laugh makers at Opera House to-night.

Advertised letters, Fred Miller, Albert Shollid, Josephine Kittie.

Don't forget the Silver Bros. at Opera House to-night. Band benefit.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Mrs. T. A. Carney was called to Bay City the last of the week by the serious illness of her father.

New milch cows for sale at the farm east of Frederic.

Feb-1-2w H. C. WARD

Taxes must be paid before Feb. 15, as the new law does not allow of an extension beyond that date.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

J. J. Collen came home for Sunday with the family. He is lumbering below the North Branch.

Go and see the beautiful illustrated songs by Harry and Glen Silver at Opera House tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sherman and Mrs. J. J. Coventry of Maple Forest came down last Friday to enjoy the Page Concert at the opera house.

Mrs. J. Hoyt and the boy came down from Gaylord Saturday for a visit with her brother, P. M. Bates, and family.

Mrs. Amy Boughton, the talented soubrette, and little Helen, with Silver Bros. New Show at Opera House tonight.

E. L. Michelson was a representative from here at the meeting of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., at Detroit last week.

The Silver Bros. Show at G. A. R. hall Monday night was the best ever seen here.—The Kalkaskian, Jan. 23rd.

Miss Kate Woodfield is home from St. Ignace, having closed her school last week. After two months vacation she will return for another term at advanced wages.

For SALE—A good work team, weighing about 2600 lbs., young and ready for business. Will be sold worth the money. J. M. FRANCIS.

W. F. Benkleman will display the weather signal flags on the pole in front of the postoffice at such times as material changes in temperature or storms are predicted.

Do not forget to pay your subscription, and remember that the AVALANCHE at \$1.00 per year, requires payment in advance.

Extracted—From my barn in Grayling, a 3 year old Jersey colored steer. Information of his whereabouts will be rewarded. N. MICHELSON.

Christian Endeavorers will please remember that next Monday evening occurs the regular monthly business meeting of the society. A large attendance is requested.

Ed. Hempstead had the misfortune of breaking his leg in two places in a camp where he was at work in Wisconsin. At last he was recovering nicely from the accident.

W. S. Chalker was down to Post meeting Saturday evening, and went with N. Michelson to the Lake farm Monday to look over the stock and improvements.

E. Cobb of Maple Forest skated his horses down here last week to have them shod. He couldn't count the number of times they were down. Blacksmiths' harvest.

Every lover of Terpsichore will remember the 3rd annual hop to be given by the M. C. R. R. employees, February 14. The music will be furnished by the Lewiston orchestra, and an enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Conrad Wehnes, of South Branch, made final proof on his homestead entry at the office of the County Clerk last week. George Hartman and Town Treasurer John Smith came up as witnesses.

The lady who borrowed a pair of new overshoes from Mrs. Blanche Davis at the social held at the residence of Mrs. Kraus last week is requested to return them to Rev. W. H. Mawmorth's.

By the continued generosity of N. Michelson, the auditorium of the M. E. church has been entirely renovated with new ceilings etc., so that it is in more pleasant condition than ever before. Regular service was resumed last Sunday with a full congregation and excellent special music for the occasion.

Will Boughton, one of Silver Bros. comedians, held the lucky ticket which won the graphophone raffled by A. Kraus.

W. Woodburn found a lady's gold watch in the street yesterday morning, which the owner can have on proof of property.

Born—Wednesday, Jan. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Brink, a 12 pound daughter. Grandpa Brink is doing as well as can be expected.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Catholic church will give one of the best suppers of the season at W. R. O. Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900. All are cordially invited.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the M. E. Church will hold its next regular meeting Friday afternoon of this week at two o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hanson.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the cosiest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estay organ, as good as new. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The monthly business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will be held at the home of Mrs. Palmer on Friday, Feb. 2nd, at 3:30 p. m. A large attendance is desired.

Fashions in woman's attire for the ensuing spring will be shown in eighty pictures in the March Ladies' Home Journal. Thirty pictures of the newest spring hats designed especially for the Journal will be included in the number, which covers every essential for the well-dressed woman.

We are not sure whether Comrade Delevan Smith has gone deaf or not. He has at least proved himself devoid of fear, as he went alone and unprotected with six members of the W. R. C. one day last week to the home of Comrade A. C. Wilcox, where all partook of a sumptuous repast and came home yelling like a lot of kids out for a sleighride.

Judge Sharpe, of West Branch, will hold court here in March, instead of Judge Shepherd, owing to the latter being the attorney of record in several cases to be tried at the adjourned session. Judge Sharpe has held court in Cheboygan before. He made a favorable impression and is well thought of by the Cheboygan attorneys.—Cheboygan News.

The opera house was crowded last Friday evening on the opening of the Page Concert, thus proving the advanced taste of our people for first-class entertainments. All expected a fine musical feast and all received even more than they anticipated. Each of the artists was a star and every number well nigh perfect. The mandolin, in the hands of Mr. Page, made converts to its music.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest is happy. He has made a discovery. He dressed a fine porker last week and failed to get a good seal on the face and snout, and told his Dutch chore boy to sharpen a knife and shave it, and facetiously added "If the knife won't cut, take the razor." The boy bound to obey instructions took Archie's best razor and completed a first-class job, sufficiently good to entitle him to register under the new barber law. Archie praises the work but is looking for another razor for his own use.

About the worst case of brutality and inhumanity that has lately come to our ears, is that of Miss Nellie Wilard, the bright young school teacher out near the meridian line, and a niece of Riley Manes. She had occasion to reprimand some boys in her school for bad behavior and, they becoming insolent, undertook to punish them, when the three ruffians fell upon her and pounded her into insensibility. Dr. Elliot was called and worked over her several hours before she regained consciousness, and he says it is very doubtful whether she will live, and that if she does she probably will never have full possession of her senses. It is to be hoped that the three boys will be punished to the full extent of the law.—Osego County Herald.

The third entertainment of the lecture course at the opera house was enjoyed as much as possible in a room where the thermometer registered down among the thirties. It seems as though the management of the opera house might arrange to have the room warm enough for comfort. Twice the ladies on the committee have gone to the building and built the fires at four o'clock in the afternoon. If the people pay for the building it should be made comfortable. The performers after being prettily and daintily dressed, were obliged to change for street costumes. Signed by

ONE WHO WAS COLD.

Late Pupils.
The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None.
Grades 6 & 7—None.
Grade 5—Flora Colter.
Grade 4—Inez Merz, Delphice Charon.

Grade 3—Burton Winchell.
Grade 2—None.
Grade 1—Jessie Winchell, Blanche Lefevre, Flossie Lefevre, Arthur Dougherty.

Only eight tardy marks this time. Parents please try and send the little ones on time. The high school and grades 2, 6 and 7 are perfect this week.

A Frigid Blunder
will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bicklin's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Bolls, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on Earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The preacher who can preach to please every hearer, the editor who can write to please every reader, the merchant who can sell to please every customer, the lawyer who speaks to please every listener, and the dressmaker who can please every woman, are all dead and wearing wings in Heaven. Perfection is not found in humanity.—Ex.

Working Night and Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Sold by L. Fournier.

Someone has made the interesting statement that a bushel of corn makes four gallons of whisky, which retails for \$16.00. Out of this the government gets \$3, the railroad \$1, the manufacturer \$4, the vender \$7, the farmer gets 40 cents and the drinker gets his boots full of menagery stock, or goes where the gridlons over the windows make a checker-board shadow on the floor.—Exchange.

Stood Death Off.
E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs, and purifies the blood, aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50 cents; at Fournier's Drug Store.

When a hog gets an ear of corn every other hog will trot behind him and squeal and whine, beg and toady for a bite; but just let the front hog get into a fight, with his head in a crack, and every son of a sow will jump on him and tear him to pieces.

Just so it is with men. As long as a man is prosperous and has money he can keep his friends off with a base ball bat. The moment he is unfortunate and his money is gone, he is not only snubbed by his alleged friends, but they at once begin to do him all the harm possible. When a man starts up grade the world falls behind and pushes. When he starts down, the world steps aside and greases the wheels.

A Night of Terror.
"A wful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

"What is the matter with northern Michigan? She is all right. The following from the Gogebic Journal proves it: 'The demand for men for the logging camps is still brisk and difficult to supply, although hundreds of men were thrown on the market by the stoppage of the mills last week. Wages offered are 95 per cent higher than last year. Conks are getting from \$65 to \$72; scalers, \$55 to \$65; teamsters, \$35 to \$45; sawyers, \$30; loaders, \$35 a month.'

Notice.
Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SATLING, HANSON & CO.

WANTED—Several persons for district of managers in this state to represent the M. C. R. R. employees, February 14. The music will be furnished by the Lewiston orchestra, and an enjoyable evening is anticipated.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ve Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

John Rouse stopped off yesterday for a little visit with his family. He reports trade in good shape on the road.

Mrs. W. F. Benkleman was glad to welcome her sister, Miss McDougal, yesterday, as will the many friends who knew her while she was engaged in our school.

An exchange gives the following good advice to parents: "Before you listen to the complaints of your children about the foolishness of the teachers and get all worked up and excited over it, it is better to reflect a little. Remember your one or a half dozen cherubs drive you crazy about half the time and bear with the teacher who is making for you intelligent men and women of as unpromising material as you were twenty or thirty years ago. Remember that besides your own boy, who, of course, everybody knows is an angel, she has to contend with that awful boy of your neighbor's, and you know full well what a terror he is."

The New York World, "Thrice-a-Week Edition."

ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated "weekly" newspaper in America is the Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism.

It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 14 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week.

The price is only \$1.00 per year.

It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Thrice-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE AVALANCHE together one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Our Gift to You
If you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVALANCHE, and send or call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVALANCHE, and 25 cents additional then we will present you with a year's subscription to The Household. This is an opportunity never before offered, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE AVALANCHE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the Household at my office.

Opportunity for the farmers. The "Avalanche" and "The Michigan Farmer" together one year for \$1.50. The Michigan Farmer is the oldest regular agricultural journal in this country. It is beautifully printed on high grade paper and employs the most eminent writers on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock dairy, apary and poultry. Has a standard veterinary department for the free treatment of all diseases of farm animals, and a legal department. It contains all agricultural news of the country, and an invaluable literary and household department every week. You can get this fine paper and the "Avalanche" together one year, by subscribing for both at the same time for \$1.50.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

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Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING and REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.

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DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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Washing Machine, Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.

Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators, Sap Falls and Spiles.

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The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO., 6012-1y FREDERIC, MICH.

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Wild Cherry

FOR PREVENT AND CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS

BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fances, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

For sale by L. FOURNIE

GREAT Sacrifice Sale!

Before taking inventory, we offer our entire stock at 1-4 off, and as winter is just beginning, you may need some heavy winter goods, and we can save you money on any thing you need in our line. Remember this is no Fake Sale but a

Genuine Clearing Sale

of every article in our store. Nothing will be reserved.

We have no space to quote prices, but a call at our store will convince you. What we are advertising, so we are doing. The sale is only for 30 days, commencing the 10th of this month until the 10th of February, and is for CASH only.

R. JOSEPH, ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

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IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A CLIPPER FLOW, or a GALE FLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE, is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over two pages, 15,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

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UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

MANY ARE SELF-MADE

CONGRESSMEN WHO HAVE RISEN FROM LOWLY RANKS.

By Yankee Brain, Grit and Push Mechanic, Factory Hands and Farmers Are Now Among the Members of the House of Representatives.

Washington correspondence:

AMONG the new members of the Fifty-sixth Congress there is an unusually large proportion of "self-made" men from lowly station to places of honor and trust by force of their own efforts and merits. About the biggest jump is that made by Hon. Francis W. Cushman of Tacoma, Wash. This is his first year in the House, and in attaining this honor he has passed through the successive stages of common laborer, or section hand on a railroad, to cowboy; from the ranch to the lumber camp, to school teaching, to the law, and finally to Congress. He started in Iowa. From there he went to Wyoming, thence to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to Washington.

Only twenty-five years ago Hon. James W. Ryan was driving mules in Mahanoy City, Pa. When a more liberal education was made available to this mining town, and young Ryan began to make a little money by driving a mule cart about the mines. By this means he supported himself till he was 16 years old. Then he was graduated from the high school. His high marks brought him into such prominence with the school board that they offered him the position of teacher in the public schools. He saved enough money to carry him through the four years needed to study law. Admitted to the bar, he soon began to make a mark, and now is a member of the national Congress.

The career of Hon. John L. Sheppard of Texas is not dissimilar. His father died when he was only a small boy and his mother took up a small farm in Texas, moving there from Alabama. Between the seasons of harvest and planting the boy studied faithfully. When he was sufficiently advanced in the common branches he began the study of law. This he did entirely by home reading and without tuition. He was admitted to the bar, however, and a practice of only three years brought him sufficiently before the public to bring him to the district attorney's office over seven counties. The next step was a judgeship, and the next his present distinguished position.

The Pacific coast has also furnished a self-made man. This is Hon. Russell J. Waters of California. He was raised on a farm in Massachusetts. He worked at odd jobs as a factory hand and in his spare moments attended school. He learned the trade of machinist. What he knew of lessons fired him with a desire for more, and he continued to study hard. He went to a finishing school and worked himself up therein to a professorship in Latin and mathematics. Obeying the mandate, "Young man go west," he emigrated to Chicago, studied law, pushed further west to California, engaged in banking, gas and publishing enterprises, and became prominent in many public institutions in Los Angeles, whence he now returns across the continent to begin his career as a national statesman.

Born in an Emigrant Wagon. Hon. James C. Needham, from the San Joaquin California district, was born in an emigrant wagon, while his parents were pressing across the plains to California. From public schools young Needham passed through college, entered the War Department at Washington, was graduated in law, and now ten years later claims to Congress. He never previously held any elective office.

In the Middle States, Hon. Gilbert Haugen of Iowa had a remarkable career. He was a merchant at the age of 14. In the first two years of small sales he had saved up enough to make the first deposit in payment for a farm. When only 18 he purchased a farm and continued his education until equipped to enter a business college. He was thus enabled to pursue law, grain, live stock, import and export enterprises. From township and county offices he reached his State Legislature, which proved, as in many cases, the restful to Congress.

Farming was the first occupation of two other Iowa Congressmen, McPherson and Smith. The former, now a head of Washington by way of the Law School district attorney, ship and State attorney generalship. The latter taught school until able to purchase some law books and enter law school, whence he went into successful practice, stepping into the Capitol from his district bench.

Hon. William A. Reeder began his career as a school teacher. He was 24 years old when he first became a pedagogue. He followed his vocation in the public schools until 33 years old, saving enough to enter the banking business and to establish the largest irrigation farm in his State.

Thomas Cusack, from one of the Chicago districts, began business as a sign painter and grew rich at an extension of his trade before entering successful politics. Hon. George W. Welton of Birch Run, Mich., began as a minor employee in the lumber industry. He is now president and director in half the business enterprises in that up-to-date city.

Hon. W. A. C. C. of Fall River, Mass., began as a clerk in an insurance company, and is now a member of the House.

TRIED ATTORNEY BEFORE RECEIVING THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

From the bench of clothing cutter to the House of Representatives was the stride made by Hon. Frank O. Wichter, who comes from Maryland. After learning his trade he developed the industry of examining, adjusting and refining woolen cloths. Hon. Henry C. Smith of Michigan was employed as a farm and factory hand until 18, when he commenced to work for himself through college by doing chores for a farmer in return for his board and by teaching during vacations. He was chosen orator for his college in an inter-collegiate contest, and his eloquence brought him so much into public notice that he was engaged to stump for the Greenback campaign under Zach Chandler, then chairman of the Republican State committee. He subsequently entered law practice and has participated in every campaign since his first.

WAS A PRINTER'S DEVIL. Hon. Edgar Weeks, also of Michigan, climbed the ladder of success to national importance by the rounds of printer's apprentice, law student, soldier, newspaper proprietor, prosecuting attorney and probate judge. Joseph W. Fordney, his colleague, began life in the lumber woods logging and estimating pine timber, and then acquired a practical knowledge of the lumber business, in which he has since grown wealthy.

Until within twenty years Hon. John S. Robinson of Nebraska was working as a mechanic in a hinge factory in West Virginia, where he saved sufficient to begin the study of law at the age of 22. Moving west, he became the attorney of his county and district judge, in which latter office he was serving when nominated for Congress.

Frederic of West Virginia, Mondell of Wyoming, Robbins of Alabama, Hoffecker of Delaware, Caldwell of Illinois, Bann of Indiana, Haller of Kansas and Allen of Kentucky all began their careers at the plow.

Hon. William C. Lovering of Taunton, Mass., began life as an employee in a cotton mill. Later he became president and general manager of the Whittemore Manufacturing Company of Taunton.

From a common soldier to leading criminal lawyer of his State was the record made in only a few years by William D. Daly from the Hoboken (N. J.) district. He was made leader of his party on the floor of the New Jersey Assembly immediately upon entering that body; later he became his party's leader in the State Senate, and in his late congressional campaign earned the distinction of whipping Maj. Z. R. Bangs, the veteran school teacher, who claims to be the only man who ever whipped Dewey.

Another farmer's boy is B. F. Smulding of North Dakota. When only 11 years old he left his home in Vermont to earn his own living and to educate himself. He worked upon a farm until 16, going to school only three months during each of the five intervening winters. He then clerked in stores for four years, being thereby enabled to continue his education in a literary institute and to be graduated from Norwich University. He later read law, went west and took a successful part in the territorial and State politics of North Dakota.

AMERICAN CAPITAL FOR RUSSIA. Manufacturers from this country invest in the Czar's Realm. American capital is going to Europe, and it is now to be sent to Russia, where labor is cheap and the cost of production is low. It is estimated that \$15,000,000 of American money will be invested during 1900 in manufacturing plants in Russia, chiefly in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburgh will put up a complete establishment at St. Petersburg costing not less than \$2,500,000. Crane Brothers of Chicago and the Standard Pump works will invest a similar amount in pump factories at Moscow. It will not have any official connection with the Russian Government.

All of these enterprises are going to Russia through the instrumentality of M. Rontkowski, the financial attaché of the Russian embassy in Washington, who has brought the former named and several other into communication with the officials of his Government and secured for them valuable advantages. Thomas Smith, the consul of the United States in Russia, has also been instrumental in promoting the movement. Repeated attempts have been made to induce the Czar to open a shipyard at Cronstadt or at some other port on the Russian coast, but so far they have not decided to do so.

The Toast to a Sailor. Sweethearts and wives; fill up the glass With each other's love and chatter. And drink the liquid jewels down. May the former become the latter. When raging winds and waves unite To raise a mighty chorus. We know that sweet and gentle lips At home are praying for us.

Sweethearts and wives—the precious names That makes our hearts grow warmer; Through every storm on sea or shore May the latter remain the former. Though billows surge and tempests roar And straining hawsers sever, Our thoughts upon the ceiling deck Are with them both forever! —Leslie's Weekly.

LIFE-SAVING HUMAN CHAIN.

Three Young Women Narrowly Escaped Death by Drowning.

It takes a lot of pluck and a good amount of common sense to rescue three young women from death by drowning, but pluck and common sense were not wanting during a recent accident on Long Island. It was a matter of seconds only, at least so far as Miss Minnie Hiddink was concerned, and the others were nearer death than they are ever likely to be again and escape. Patchogue mill pond, one of the largest on Long Island, was crowded with skaters. They had been warned to keep away from the east shore, where ice cutters had been at work. Agnes and Minnie Grundy and Minnie Hiddink neglected the warning. So long as they skated singly the ice was strong enough to bear their weight, but when they glided along three abreast, their arms interlocked, it gave way under them and they were plunged into the water.

Will Stillman realized conditions. He ordered the skaters to keep back, and almost in the same breath called for volunteers to form a human life line. Men and boys threw off their coats, threw themselves flat on the ice and grasped each other's heels. Stillman found he could not reach the young women and the ice was sinking under his weight. He called to George Homan, who is light and strong. The latter pulled himself along the chain until he was at the end.

Agnes Grundy can swim, and fear had not paralyzed her mind. She not only kept afloat herself, but grasped her sister's hair and kept her above the water. She told Minnie Hiddink to hold on to the ice. But the wits had been frightened out of Miss Hiddink. She was unconscious before Homan could reach her. Twice she had gone down.

"Take out Minnie first," said Agnes Grundy. "We are all right for a little time." Homan grasped Miss Hiddink's dress just as she was disappearing. Stillman called to Agnes Grundy to take hold of Miss Hiddink's dress.

"Haul away on the line," he shouted. Then those behind, where the ice was strong, tugged with all their might. The human chain started backward. The strain on Homan was terrific, but he never let go, nor did anyone else.

When the ice grew firmer Agnes Grundy held on to it, still supporting her sister, while the line was drawn back with Miss Hiddink in Homan's arms. She was wrapped in blankets brought from a near-by house, and then the human line was pushed forward again for Minnie Grundy and then for Agnes.

BOUGHT AT PUBLIC EXCHANGE.

Queer Things Senators Buy When Uncle Sam Puts the Bid. It cost the country \$1,374,011.99 to run the United States Senate for the year ending last July. This included, of course, the salaries of the Senators, the salaries of the clerks, messengers, private secretaries, Capitol police on the Senate side, mileage and other expenses, including the contingent fund. Secretary Cox of the Senate recently made his annual report, showing how this money was expended. Some interesting items appear. Each Senator is allowed a certain amount for stationery and newspapers. If he desires he may draw the allowance in cash. The Secretary's report shows that there has been a great falling off in reading among the Senators, for a large number preferred to take the cash. Ex-Senator Cannon of Utah stands first in this respect. He took \$84.25 in cash from his allowance. Senator Hoar comes next, having received \$70.32 in cash.

It costs \$25,000 to report the Senate proceedings and over \$8,000 went for the purchase of furniture, while \$2,000 more was paid to repair it, and over \$1,500 to clean it. It cost \$5,000 to keep the Senate horses and wagons, and \$10,367.90 for newspapers and stationery. During the year the Vice President's room was refitted in the most handsome style, the rug on the floor costing over \$450, while the hall clock cost \$600. The lace curtains cost \$300, and the antique desk \$225. The sofa and chairs cost \$280. The most expensive thing in the room, however, is a silver inkstand, which cost \$1,000, and the desk and on which it stands cost \$7. During the blizzard of February, 1898, it cost \$25 to clean the snow off the Senate roof, and over \$200 to cranes to send the Senators home during the storm.

Fuel cost \$14,053.47 and ice averaged about \$225 per month. The Senators seemed very fond of lemons, for during one week in June \$176 was paid for thirty-two boxes of this fruit. Another item of interest is \$137.64 for 2,570 pounds of sugar, while 116 cases of little water cost \$72.28. It is explained that during the hot months the Senators drink lemonade instead of water. The report contains page after page of items or telegrams sent by Senators. The Senators seemed to be very fond of drugs, for thousands of quinine

tablets, were bought at various times. Soda mint tablets, bromo-seltzer, cough drops, one "rachm of attack of roses and one quart of castor oil are also noted. Formerly there was a big item for snuff, and a snuff box was kept in the Senate for the use of the older Senators. This year snuff seems to have been little used, for only one purchase on this account appears. Gross after gross of penknives and dozen after dozen of scissors and scrap-books were also purchased for the use of the Senators.

MOTHER GOOSE—HER RHYMES.

Grave of the Author of Nursery Rhymes Has Long Been Neglected. A correspondent informs me that the tomb of John Newbery, in Waltham St. Lawrence churchyard, is likely to suffer the fate that overtakes all such monuments unless properly and regularly cared for. I have not seen it since I visited the quaint and quiet little village in the summer of 1895, when I was collecting materials for a life of "the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard," immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Vicar of Wakefield," by Dr. Johnson in "The Idler," by Washington Irving in "Bracebridge Hall," and by many other writers who have recognized the influence of the first publisher who wrote, edited, compiled and published books for "all those little masters and misses who are good or who intend to be good."

We have traveled a long way since Newbery and Goldsmith co-operated on that famous list of books of which "Goody Two Shoes" and "Tommy Tiptoe" may be taken as the best examples, but if it were only for the fact that Newbery was the first to give the "Rhymes and Jingles of Mother Goose" to the world in collected form his memory should ever be kept green by English-speaking children wherever they may be found.

Newbery's original collection of Mother Goose rhymes has, moreover, an added interest, for there is every reason to believe that Goldsmith had a hand in the editing, annotating and arranging of the first edition. Neither in London, at the scene of his labors, "over against the north door of St. Paul's cathedral," nor at the corner of St. Paul's churchyard, nor at Canonbury house, Islington, where he and Goldsmith lived and worked together, nor at his birthplace, Waltham St. Lawrence, is there anything of prominence to keep his name in remembrance.

A claim to have been the originator of the Mother Goose collection was made about thirty years ago on behalf of Mrs. Goose, or Vergoose, the mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, a printer who founded Boston, U. S. A. During the eighteenth century. The identity of this contention was amply demonstrated by W. H. Whitmore, the present city registrar of Boston, in his preface to a facsimile of Newbery's edition, which he published in 1892; but ancient superstition and modern myths alike die hard, and there are thousands in America to-day who cling to the idea that Mother Goose was an American lady instead of a non de plume borrowed by Newbery from Charles Perrault's "Contes de Mère l'Oye." —London Chronicle.

AFRICA IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

Dark Continent Is Undergoing a Wonderful Transformation. The twentieth century Africa promises startling contrasts when compared with the Africa of the nineteenth century. With an area four times as great as that of the United States, a population of 150,000,000, a soil and climate capable of infinite variety of produce, a rapidly expanding commerce, and the greatest known supplies of ivory, gold and diamonds, its development under the modern methods which are now being applied to it is practically assured. The home of the oldest civilization, it is the last of the continents to yield to the touch of the newest civilization. But yesterday enveloped in darkness of mystery without and ignorance within, it is to-day illuminated by the searchlight of modern methods, and as its importance and attractions are being recognized, with this recognition must come development.

With 2,000,000 Europeans scattered over its vast area, acquainting themselves with its natural conditions and requirements, with the steamer, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone carrying light and knowledge and civilization to its darkest corner, Africa cannot long remain unknown or unknowing.

It was only after the explorers—Livingstone, Speke, Stanley and others—had discovered, through persistent and heroic efforts, that there existed vast navigable water ways above the falls near the mouth of the great streams, which flow from the interior that European nations awoke to the physical and commercial possibilities of Africa, and then, in a twinkling, the dark continent was seized upon and divided up

and became, as by magic, a vast European "bitterland." Between 1884 and 1895, an area two and a half times the size of the United States, and containing a population of 100,000,000, was parcelled out by an agreement of the European powers. At present scarcely a foot of African territory remains unclaimed.—Forum.

GRIZZLY BEARS RUN SWIFTLY.

Can Cover the Ground About as Fast as Any Other Animal.

"Some people think that a grizzly can't run," said A. J. Daggis of Phoenix, Ariz. "I want to state right now that, while the bear is a clumsy beast, he can cover as much ground as the average saddle horse, and a man should be sure that he has a good mount before he tries to get out of the way of one which is angry. My brother was out in the mountains of the territory, among the sheep ranches, one day, when he saw, about 250 yards ahead of him, a big, awkward silver tip. My brother had a rifle, but he was not certain that he would kill the bear if he shot, and he did not know how a race would turn out. He was mounted on one of the best horses in the country, for a man needed one in those days. He knew that the bear would not fight unless wounded or cornered and he thought he would like to see how he would run against his horse.

"He was pretty certain that the bear would run from him if he could once

get him started in the opposite direction, and so he gave a regular cowboy yell. The bear looked up and started, shuffling off toward the mountain, about a mile and a half away. My brother spurred his horse and lit out after the grizzly, at the same time keeping up the piercing 'Yee-yee' of the cowboy. The bear soon got into the running, and the way he got over that ground was a caution. My brother saw that the brute was getting away from him and he urged his horse to the utmost, but he did not gain ten yards in the whole mile and a half. That bear lumbered along with leaps equal to a grayhound and his pursuer did not have the chance to cut him out from his retreat.

"I went over the course the next day to verify the story, for it sounded fishy to me. I found that the bear had made jumps from fifteen to twenty feet in length and that the ground had been cut up by his claws so that it looked as if a harrow had been run over it. I would advise no man to try a footrace with a grizzly." —Washington Post.

Mark Twain on the Boer. Mark Twain has met the Boer, and this is what he says of him: "He is deeply religious; profoundly ignorant; full, obstinate, bigoted; uncleanly in his habits; hospitable, honest in his dealings with the whites, a hard master to his black servants; lazy, a good shot, good horseman, addicted to the chase; a lover of political independence; a good husband and father; not fond of herding together in towns, but liking the seclusion and remoteness and solitude and empty vastness and silence of the veldt; a man of mighty appetite, and not delicate about what he eats; peaches it with well satisfied with pork and Indian corn and bilting, requiring only that the quantity shall not be stinted; willing to ride a long journey to take a hand in a rude all-night dance interspersed with vigorous feeding and boisterous jollity, but ready to ride twice as far for a prayer meeting.

Desperation. "Judge, your honor," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions."

"You have the court's permission."

"If I go to trial, will I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?"

"Certainly."

"And then hear all the handwriting experts?"

"Of course."

"And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?"

"Very probably."

"Well, judge, your honor, I'm ready to enter my plea."

"What is it?"

"Guilty." —Washington Star.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

"The First Disciples of Jesus," is the subject of the lesson for Feb. 4, and John 1: 35-46 supplies the Scripture. While John the Baptist was preaching near the Jordan, an embassy was sent to him from Jerusalem by prominent Jews demanding to know his authority for preaching. He answered in the words of the prophet, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord." He added a prophecy of the coming Messiah who was soon to appear. On the very next day he saw Jesus approaching, and proclaimed him "the Lamb of God." It was on the following day that the call of the first disciples occurred. The time was about February, A. D. 27, just after the temptation.

Explanatory. Jesus, after his temptation had been strengthened by angelic ministrations, and was now fully ready to enter upon his work of winning men. From the very outset it was his plan to use some men to win others, and hence the first step was to get a few who would leave their ordinary occupations and follow him. Nowhere could better material be found than among John's disciples. For by this time, when John had been preaching for six months or so, it is likely that most of the choicest and most earnest spirits of the time had been drawn to him. When one is seeking for workers to undertake an important task, the best place to go is not among the idlers or the indifferent, but among those who are already laboring according to their best ability in humble places. This is something to be remembered by those who are ambitious to serve God in great tasks. All that John said was, "Behold, the Lamb of God." His disciples knew whom he meant, for he had told them of the one to come.

"The two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." A striking sentence, they heard him speak, and followed another. It is a tribute to John's complete hiding of himself, his total devotion to his Master. Are there not some religious leaders of whom this could not be said of whom it would rather be said, "Men heard them, and followed them to delight in their eloquence and magnificent utterances." John and many followers who did not readily leave him to take up the service of Jesus. Some of these stood by him even after he was imprisoned, and doubted whether to enter the discipleship of Jesus. But this was never John's fault. He was always loyal, always noble hearted, always eager for the coming of the kingdom of which he was the forerunner.

Jesus knew what they sought. He wished them to make clear to themselves their purpose. If they wished to turn back, it should be done soon rather than late. If all they wished was to satisfy curiosity and then go their way, it was well they should recognize that fact at once. But if their souls were filled with a yearning desire to know and serve the Messiah of whom they had heard, then he was ready to meet them more than half way.

To abide with Jesus is the only way to learn to know him. All that one may find in books or in the experience of others is only partial and imperfect. He says to men always who would know more of truth, "Come and see." Is there any appeal more pertinent to the needs of every unconverted scholar who studies this lesson?

Andrew did his greatest work when he brought his brother Simon to Jesus. It is owing to this that the "St. Andrew's Brotherhood" is named after him; a society that seeks to win some other man to the service of God. Here is material for another sermon. His own brother first; he began in his own family. How few of us have the courage to do that. As for the young convert, share freely with speaking to those nearest to him about his new-found faith. This is easily understood, but it is not the way of the New Testament.

The swift perception of Jesus, his insight into the character of men, enabled him to perceive the strangely composite character of Simon at once. The name given him was hardly true at the time, for Simon was no "rock" for years after this time. He was unstable and impulsive even down to the close of Jesus' ministry. But in later years he grew to be the strong leader who might appropriately be called "Peter." The word "Peter" simply means the "rock." While Peter is the Greek. The other disciples of the first two is generally assumed to have been John the evangelist, who nowhere mentions himself by name in his gospel.

Philip and Nathaniel, like Andrew, are among the apostles of whom little is known. This is a pity, for they are obscure, however. We do not always realize that our gospels are far from being a complete record of Jesus' ministry. If the whole story were told we might find many who seem obscure occupying positions of trust. Nathaniel is sometimes called Bartholomew.

"Him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write." The prophecies of the Messiah in the law are few; the promise to Eve, the assurance of Moses that another prophet like unto himself should arise, etc. The prophetic books are full of such predictions, Philip, like all devout Jews, was a careful student of these scriptures.

"Come and see." The disciple echoes the words of his Master. They are the words that best meet doubt and uncertainty of every sort when religion is concerned. For religion is nothing if not experimental. All the rites and ceremonies and doctrines in the world will prove nothing to a doubter unless he can feel the divine power that lies behind them and gives them meaning.

For those who have not yet taken the first step towards Christ, this invitation, "Come and see," is the keynote of the lesson. For those who have already entered this service, the example of Andrew and Philip is the best of all. They emphasized, Christian faith and Christian work are both illustrated. First, the open heart; second, the seeking spirit; third, the obedient will; fourth, the longing for souls.

Next Lesson—"Jesus and Nicodemus." —John 3: 1-18.

THEY LIKE THE COLD.

ANIMALS THAT HAIL WINTER WITH JOY.

Frost and Snow Have No Terrors for Many of the Furred and Also Some of the Feathered Denizens of the Woods and Cultivated Fields.

When the grip of Jack Frost tightens on the land, and turns the sappy garden beds and clayey plow lands to iron, tender hearts are sorry for the song birds whose delicate beaks cannot pierce the frozen soil. And many imagine that all wild creatures feel the bitter cold and suffer alike.

But this is a mistake. For many of the furred, and some even of the feathered, tribes the frost and snow have no terrors. The hawks grow fat in snow time. The kestrel finds the snow a capital background against which to view the small fry he feeds on, while the sparrow hawk soars over the clumps of underbrush watching for the sparrows as they slip in and out of shelter. All the weasel tribe rejoice.

To none more than to the domestic pussy does the cold bring joy. It is her game season. Wild birds of many sorts, in the summer shy inhabitants of the woodlands, swarm into suburban gardens, and prove easier prey than the sparrow.

Dogs revel in the clear, bright days of frost. Even short-coated fox terriers never seem to feel the cold, but scamper merrily over the stiff grass. And St. Bernards lose their summer sleepiness and roll delightedly in the powdery snow.

The short, dark winter days of Canada's great Northwest hold no terrors for at least one creature. This is the weaseline, an ugly, bear-like beast, hated and feared by all the trappers. Unseen himself, he follows the hunters and watches them as they set their traps, which they do in a long line extending sometimes as much as thirty miles through the dense evergreen forest. These he visits before the gray winter dawn has broken and takes away the bait, himself far too cunning to risk capture. Or, if the trap already holds a captive, mink or ermine, this too, he tears away and devours at a safe distance. Many are the stories told of this, the greediest, most powerful and suspicious creature of its size known.

In the far north of the same vast solitude the musk ox lives and flourishes all the year around. Fifty below zero does not matter to this quaint animal, with his immensely thick, furry coat. His sharp hoofs are suited to perfection for scraping away the deep snow and laying bare the thick lichen and moss below it. Nothing but warmth worries the little musk ox. Mere freezing point is to him a Turkish bath.

Another victim to warmth is the llama, yet it lives in latitudes which maps mark as tropical. It seeks a nice cold place high on the windy tablelands of the Andes, and there proves itself of great value to the natives. Water and food do not seem to worry the llama, which carries its burden easily where even mules pant with distress in the thin atmosphere of the giant mountains. The camel of the mountains, as the llama is called, small as he is, will carry a load of 100 pounds.

Dozens of different creatures happily doze the winter away—bats and bears, dormice and many others. One of the least known, and yet most interesting of these, is the hamster. This little brute is the most savage and unsocial creature known. Each in a separate hole far underground, the hamster alternately sleeps on a couch of dry grass, or wakes to stuff himself almost to bursting with the great store of corn and beans he has laid up in his winter larder. Winter is for him the season to rest and grow fat.

NEURALGIA.

Something About This Troublesome Disease.

"Pain in a nerve may be due to many causes, such as inflammation of the nerve itself or of the parts around it, pressure by a tumor or swelling somewhere along the course of the nerve, disease at the point of origin of the nerve in the brain or spinal cord, and the like.

When no cause can be discovered for the pain it is called neuralgia; but the term is becoming more and more restricted in its application as medical science advances and new means of detecting disease in formerly inaccessible parts of the body are devised.

The pain is intermittent in character; that is to say, attacks of pain alternate with pain-free periods. The duration of the attacks, as well as of the intervals between them, varies from a few hours to days or even weeks. Children do not, as a rule, suffer from neuralgia in any part of the body; they may have headaches. It is true, on those occasions, that the eyes strain or to some distinct nervous trouble.

The pain of neuralgia is usually very acute and cutting, and is constantly varying in intensity, now dying down for a time, so as to be scarcely noticeable, and again becoming almost unendurable, stabbing the poor sufferer with ferocious malignity.

The character of the pain serves to distinguish neuralgia from so-called muscular rheumatism: the pain of which is a steady dull ache rather than a sharp, boring and paroxysmal agony. There is a curious form of neuralgia which is called "reminiscent." It occurs in persons, usually of a nervous type, who have suffered from nerve-pain due to inflammation, the pressure of a tumor, or some other removable cause, and in whom the pain persists after the cause has been removed. The nerve seems to have acquired a habit of hurting, which continues independently of the original cause.

The treatment of neuralgia is often most difficult and unsatisfactory, for if the cause cannot be determined the physician must work at random. The first step must be to relieve the pain during an attack, which is often possible only by means of powerful analgesics.

A new and efficient remedy has lately been put physically and therefore, tonics, nourishing food and a change of air when possible, almost always do good. —Youth's Companion.

Charity is religion with its coat off.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

We parted out at the stroke of four. But the girls were there two hours before. We swung about thro' mud and mist. Each with "I love" clung close to "I's" wrist. The kiddies' torches paled the moon. An' my girl caller 'r'r' the roarin' toon. "Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra," "The girl I left behind me."

'Er eyes was red, but 'er smile was brave. She'd bro't a tinny flag to wave; She perched it up in 'er sailor 'at. An' she led the cheerin' smart an' pat. As the band burst out with a sudden shriek. While every trooper kissed 'is girl— "Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra," "The girl I left behind me."

She's 'ard at work in a garrit, I guess. Stitches like fun at a big swell's dress. An' 'mid the whirl of 'er old machine, 'I'll back she'll fancy 'th' roar, between.

When the regiment leaps in the foe-men's lair, An' then, she'll breathe a tiny pray'r. "Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra," "The girl I left behind me."

An' if, as we carry the 'ights, I fall. With the girdling smoke 'r' a soldier's pall. When we rush the bush an' the artful trench. Or ford the river's chilly drench. You'll find in the breast of me bloom- 'in' shirt. The face, with a frame o' ribbon be- girt. "Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra," "The girl I left behind me."

—Westminster (England) Gazette.

ON THE HILL.

By A. B.

It was the evening of my arrival and near midnight; but we sat toasting our feet before the grate and talking away as if there were not another day in the calendar.

Miss Judith Hatfield had taught me my A. B. C's a good many years previous, and approving me as a girl after her own masculine stamp, had not only shortened to Paul the pretty Pauline by which I was known, but had likewise retained a warm affection for her Tom-boy pupil, which latter fact accounts for my traveling a number of miles to pay my old friend a visit.

As I have said above, we were talking, I had just made a remark, and Miss Judith was about to respond, when the parlor door opened with a jerk, and Miss Judith's maid-of-all-work appeared, robed in a blue check night gown, her pale face set off by a night cap ornamented with a frill which for width and fullness could not have been excelled.

"Miss Judith, ma'am," she faltered, shivering with cold and terror, "the house on the hill—it's got its queer lights a-flashin' an' dyin' about the windows again!"

Miss Judith started to her feet and uttered an exclamation of vexation and disclaim.

"It's too bad!" she cried. "Here's my 60-year-old Nancy gone as mad over the ghosts in the house on the hill as the two or three neighbors we are blessed with—oh, I might say cursed with," she added, "seeing they have turned Nancy's sensible head! If I only had somebody as fearless as myself to bear me company 'I'd march up there and see what the lights mean. I know the ins and outs of the house like a book and only need a—"

She paused suddenly, looked at me as if a new idea had penetrated her brain and then exclaimed:

"To be sure—to be sure! Why, Paul, you are the very one! Come right away! I'll equip you suitably, as well as myself."

And pushing the trembling, pleading Nancy aside, she stalked, tall, gaunt and grenadierlike, from the room, with my willing feet close at her heels.

"We couldn't have had a better night for the work," she said, as we mounted the hill through a tempest of wind and rain. "They won't think about guarding against curious visitors on such a night as this, if they ever do."

"They?" I said, inquiringly.

"Yes, they, Paul. I don't believe in ghosts, neither do you; so I'll tell you what I do believe and that is that a pack of villains have availed themselves of the ghostly reputation of the house and are at once nefarious work up there, and so I've said to my supper neighbors over and over again. But, dear me, people must believe in ghosts. It's easier, you know, than routing villains."

Miss Judith was not as young as when she taught me my A. B. C's, and between her years and the steep hill, under a storm of wind and rain, she puffed a good deal as she delivered the foregoing speech. But at last the summit was attained. As we set foot on a large side porch, she whispered:

"People that act under cover of ghosts, depend on the ghosts for protection, rather than sentinels; nevertheless, it's well to be prepared for the latter. Is the pistol all right?"

I returned a satisfactory answer, and then moved cautiously toward one of the two doors opening on the porch. Miss Judith stopped me with an energetic whisper:

"Wait, Paul. Take off your boots!" adding, as she set me the example: "It will do to tilt against ghosts in boots, but never scoundrels."

I laughed softly, and pushing my boots aside, was starting again, when she caught the hem of my waterproof, whispering more energetically than ever:

"Paul! Paul! what in the world are you thinking of? Put your boots in your pocket! What if the scoundrels should discover us, and give chase? We don't want to lose our boots, you know, and if we couldn't stop to pick them up—"

unduly impressed by the ludicrous side of it, and was seized with a violent fit of laughter which, in spite of all my efforts, would burst the bounds of prudence.

With a smothered ejaculation Miss Judith seized me by the arm just as I crushed the boots into my pocket and hurried me off the porch and into the very midst of a thicket of shrubbery near by.

"I thought you had more sense, Paul," she whispered, half angrily, with something very much like an admonitory shake. "How do you know the villains are not on the watch?"

But somehow I could not settle into the gravity suitable to the occasion. Laugh I had to, and laugh I did, in spite of every consideration. But suddenly my mirth was silenced by a low, menacing voice:

"Paul, you're a fool. See there!" And with no gentle hand Miss Judith jerked my head toward the proper quarter.

"A man!" I whispered, sententially. "No ghost!" Miss Judith returned, as sententially.

Yes, it was a man, and my first irrepressible burst of merriment had no doubt drawn him forth. I saw him distinctly, as he stepped from the dimly lighted hall to the porch. He closed the door and traversed the porch from end to end. Suddenly his footsteps ceased, and before we suspected his approach we descried his form dimly visible within three feet of our hiding place.

"Down!" whispered Miss Judith. And as we dropped a heavy blow from a cane-smote the bushes over our heads.

"Nobody there," growled a gruff voice. "I knew there wasn't, without coming. Just as if anybody would want to trample up to this haunted old place in such a storm! But Tim's always a-fanciful something!"

And with an added oath he strode back to the house.

Miss Judith drew a deep breath of relief. "That was a narrow escape, Paul," she said, straightening herself. But I won't scold you, since the fruitless search may result in giving the rascal a greater sense of security. You see there are rascals here," she added, "and we may congratulate ourselves that the suspicious Tim did not make a search here in person. But come, I know of another more secret entrance—we won't risk this side of the house again, and neither will we be driven off by fear. I'm determined to know what the wretches are about."

I wanted to think, and did not immediately reply. As we reached the door—a low basement one, completely concealed by a tangle of dead vines and shrubbery, which had been allowed to encroach upon it, I turned and said:

"Miss Judith, did the name he mentioned impress you at all?"

"No," answered Miss Judith, an astonished inquiry in her voice. "Tim's a common name."

"So it is," I replied, "but it belongs to one uncommon man."

I felt her start, and then she whispered:

"Tim Dawson?"

"The same," I returned. "This place is exactly suited to his operations, is it not?"

"Exactly!" she answered, emphatically. "But come, let us decide the doubt, and vote to be the bold forger if here!"

The door opened readily and we entered. We waited for some sound to guide us. It soon came, in the shape of a voice from above. Miss Judith clutched my arm.

"This way," she whispered, excitedly. "The room to the right has a dumb waiter opening into the one from which the voices come. If the upper door should fortunately be ajar we shall, at least, hear something. Be careful—slide your steps slowly. But hark!"

She suddenly stopped.

And she clenched my arm much more firmly than I found comfortable, as a door closed and a heavy step resounded on the stairs above. My breath came fast.

The adventure was quite to my taste, so far as it had gone, but I did not relish the idea of meeting one or more of the villains assembled above.

But fortunately the steps came from an upper flight of stairs and on descending to the hall retreated to the room over the one for which we were bound.

"Good!" whispered Miss Judith, with an inspiration that testified her relief. "Now, come. Be careful!"

Sounds became distinct enough as we cautiously made our way to the dumb-waiter, both the upper and the lower doors being open. The gruff voice we had heard in the shrubbery was evidently answering an inquiry.

"I went right down to the basement, I tell you, after I beat the bushes, and then I went up where our ghost lights are playing. You're afraid of your own shadow, Tim Dawson!"

Miss Judith and I simultaneously pinched each other.

"And did you lock the hall doors?" inquired a strange voice.

"Yes," returned the first, with an impatient oath. "But who the devil do you think wants to come up here among the ghosts, especially such a night as this? Why, man alive, the wind's blowing a hurricane! Let's drop this nonsense and go back to business, or we'll stay here an hour too late for our good, and now for the main point. I tell you again—five hundred of these notes is enough to put into circulation."

And a heavy blow on a table emphasized the declaration.

"Better be on the safe side, Tim," continued the speaker. "But we'll put it to vote, and to-morrow night be ready for something more profitable than squabbling."

"That's enough!" said Miss Judith in my ear. "Let us go home."

She led me cautiously out of the room and through the basement door. Outside she indulged in a chuckle and it added exultingly:

"I tell you what, Paul, they'll squabble to-morrow night with those who will know where to put them, or my name's not Judith Hatfield. Ghosts, indeed!"

And with another expressive chuckle she sat down on the area steps and pulled out her boots, saying as she did so:

"Put on your boots, Paul—we can take it easy now. But I expect to be in D— by daylight. I have plenty of time—can get home, change my clothes and take a cup of coffee before the train passes our station. Tim Dawson's in danger, Paul! The D— authorities will have him in keeping within 24 hours!"

She rose and marched off through the wind and storm, determined as triumphant; and more than that, she proved herself a prophetess.

CONDORS ALMOST EXTERMINATED.

The Cunning and Cruel Bird of the Andes Now Seldom Seen.

People in Chile told me, writes W. D. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, that the cunning and cruel condor, which used to carry off lambs and kids and even children and sweep down upon the unwary traveler in the mountains, is almost exterminated. This tiger of birds is now seldom seen except in the southern ranges of the Andes, where the population is sparse. There it still preys upon the flocks and herds and is dreaded by farmers and frontiersmen. Some years ago the Congress of Chile passed an act declaring the national bird a public nuisance and offering a bounty of \$5 for every condor killed. This reduced the number rapidly at a cost of several thousand dollars to the public treasury, and they are now as scarce as the bald-headed eagle in the United States. The majority of people of Chile have never seen anything but the miserable and repulsive specimens that are kept in the zoological gardens. Condors do not thrive in captivity. The rare atmosphere and the low temperature of the mountain tops are necessary to their existence.

Passing over the Andes on muleback or in a railway train, black specks in the sky are often pointed out to unsophisticated travelers as condors "soaring in the blue empyrean," as we read in the old geographies, and it is just as well for tenderfeet to believe what is told them and enjoy the satisfaction of having seen one. You occasionally hear prospectors tell of condors haunting the mule trails in the interior, waiting for some poor exhausted beast to lie down and die. They are said to smell carrion farther than it can be seen. No doubt a mysterious intuition informs them that animals are about to peg out, but scientists insist that atmospheric vibrations make it impossible for odor to be conveyed a long distance. It is a fact, however, upon which every body agrees, that a condor will invariably arrive at the death bed of a mule or a sheep before the victim breathes its last, although it will remain out of range as long as human beings are seen in the neighborhood. Although the old song says:

"Next comes the condor, awful bird, On the mountains' highest tops, Has been known to eat up boys and girls."

And then to kiss his chops."

Condors rarely attack children or any other human beings. Hunters who were working for the bounty used to kill an old mule or a horse and then lie in ambush near the carcass. To shoot it on the wing is entirely out of the question, for it flies at altitudes such as no other bird attains. The condor catches its young among snow-covered crags, often at an altitude of 20,000 feet, and can endure a range of temperature in which human existence is impossible. It is equally at home upon the snowy peaks and upon the burning sands of the Chilean deserts. With a sweep of wing from nine to twelve feet in extent, its flight is so swift that it can sail out of sight in a very few moments. Observers have timed the flight of a condor, and claim that it is superior to that of an eagle.

Poisoning condors is said to be impossible. A stomach that will relish the carrion upon which it usually feeds is said to be proof against poison.

WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

Eagles and Their Prey.

There is at the present moment at the Natural History Museum a model of the skull of an eagle so gigantic that the imagination can scarcely fit it into the life of this planet at all.

The whole head is larger than that of an ox, and the beak resembles a pair of hydraulic shears. Unlike most of the giant beasts, this eagle, which inhabited Patagonia, appears from its remains to have differed little in form from the existing species. Its size alone distinguishes it. The quills of the feathers which bore this awful raptor through the air must have been as thick as a walking stick, and the webs as wide as our blades. It could have killed and torn to pieces creatures as large as a bison, and whirled up into the sky and dropped upon the rocks the gigantic empancaped animals of prehistoric Patagonia as easily as a modern eagle of California does the faint tortoises which it feeds.

Even to-day there are few carnivorous animals, whether birds or beasts, which have so wide a range of prey as the eagles. Like the winged dragons of old story, they can range earth, air and sea, and feed promiscuously on the denizens of all three elements. From serpents in the burning desert to seals on the everlasting ice, from monkeys in the tropical forest to narwhals on the Alpine slopes, from dead sheep on highland hills to peacocks in the Indian jungles, no form of fish, flesh, or fowl comes amiss to them, and the young eagle, driven by the inexorable law of his race from the home where he was reared, finds a free breakfast table wherever he flies.—The Cornhill.

Sows' Milk for Babies.

A novel petition has just been submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies by a woman resident in the Finistere Department. She proposes that steps be taken to test the quality of sows' milk as a form of nourishment for babies. Dancie's milk, as it is well known, is superior to cows' for the purpose, but the employment of the domestic pig has the merit of novelty. Several doctors have already pronounced in favor of the innovation, however.—London Chronicle.

FIN DE SIECLE BELTS

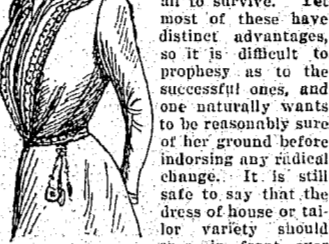
THE BROAD PEASANT TYPE COMING INTO FASHION.

Many Radical Changes in Treatment of Bodices Since Styles of Early Winter—Should Open in Front Over Yoke, Panel or Waistcoat.

New York correspondence:

It is difficult just now to tell what are the safest fashions in bodices. Many radical changes from what was current during the early winter are shown, many that it does not seem possible for all to survive. Yet most of these have distinct advantages, so it is difficult to prophesy as to the successful ones, and one naturally wants to be reasonably sure of her ground before endorsing any radical change. It is still safe to say that the dress of house or tailor variety still opens in front over some sort of yoke, panel or waistcoat.

But that doesn't settle much, for the accompanying pictures only hint of the variety of ways in which this rule may be met. However, since it is an almost essential rule, it may be answered to suit individual taste, if only that is guided by reasonable consideration of what's new. An answer that was easy yet stylish was



THE BODICE BELT AS IT IS NOW APPEARING.

that of the first bodice shown here, where the collar, yoke and front were both of red and black silk. Between this and the mauve cashmere of which the dress was made was a band trimming of gilt and white silk passementerie. This was repeated for the narrow belt.

Such an arrangement will serve for those who do not wish to go far from well-established standards. Other who have taste for experimenting and means to gratify that taste, will give more attention to dresses of the grade of which the three in the next illustration are representative. In respect to their belts they display a fancy that appears in several forms and that is likely to last. Fashionable women, at least, have become a bit dissatisfied with the narrow round belt, no matter how handsomely finished with the buckles or ornaments. They are showing decided liking for a bodice belt of the peasant type, which begins just under the bust line, clasps the figure firmly, is fitted to the waist at back and sides, and is rounded down in front. Such a belt of black velvet or of dark, rich color is a very pretty addition to a gown of delicate material. The first of these gowns was a blue velvet pastel cloth, handsomely elaborated with insertions of black net set over white silk and edged with scrolled white silk bands. A bodice belt of black satin gives character to the bodice, which opened to show a pointed yoke of white satin. Worn under jacket fronts, as in the gown shown beside this one, such a belt is made a little higher and serves to give waistcoat effect. This gown was planned for informal reception or church wear, and was of zinc-gray cloth. The straight fronts of the jacket opened over a dark blue taffeta bodice belt made with a sharp-point extending below the waist line. Above the belt were a white pleated lawn yoke and high collar. Shoulder epaulettes of embroidered lawn gave a summary suggestion—indeed, the designer of the dress had warm weather wear in mind, for it had a number of yokes, not only in lawn but in satin and silk, in white, gray and bright colors.

The two sides of the bodice belt described are distinct and a third experiment of it that is quite as sharply defined is shown in the third gown. Here appears the form it takes as an accompaniment to a short coat. This was a waist of Persian printed China silk, clasped close by a folded bodice belt of velvet.

same name that is permitted in dressy use. The severe sort is long all around so that the skirt wears is not shown, and it is of ample width so that when the wearer is seated the skirt still is not exposed by the parting of the coat fronts. The more dressy long coat is likely to be trained in the back as long as is the skirt beneath, while towards the front the garment rounds up. These coats lap over, but do not fasten except perhaps at the bust. The idea of this is that the coat must be easily slipped on and off. A high collar is supposed to protect the lower part of the hair, and cozy to close in throat and chin. When it comes to the sleeves the question of getting the garment on and off has scant consideration, for the sleeves are as tight as the gown worn to permit. Lapels of fur add much to such a coat, both in dressiness and stylishness. The one pictured here was biscuit melton cloth, with seal lapels and trimming of black velvet and stiteling.

Such a coat is a distinguished garment. Of course it cannot compare in that respect with a fur garment of like dimensions, but dollar for dollar it gives far better return. There's no use trying to rival women whose extravagance finds expression in furs. How, for instance, could one combat a cape that was all sable tails, with the richest of white satin for lining? Better give it up at once, sniff and insinuate under your breath that she'd have done better to have put it into a coat!

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The Girl's Ambitions.

"Many girls will have noticed, I am sure, that as our lives advance our ambitions are apt to become more simple," writes Helen Spencer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The great plans we had as girls of thirteen or fourteen settle gradually in simpler ambitions. We learn gradually to know that in smaller duties better fitted to our hands lies the greatest happiness, and the possibility for fullest and richest development. Almost every girl, when she first begins to realize that she will probably never fulfill all her girlish ambitions because they are many of them beyond her possibilities, will have the inclination to 'give up,' as the children say. This is apt to be the beginning of real discontent, and it

ought to be battled with. Let a girl once try to fully realize what it means to be the inspiration of some one person's life, the sunshine in the darkened lives of some one or two people, and she will then understand how it may fill her life almost to the brim with happiness."

Windsor Forest is 66 miles round.

TWO FINE WRAPS AND A SKIRT OF A LATE CUT.

which laced at one side under a lap. A bolero of this type may be either sleeveless and show the sleeves of the under bodice, or the latter may be made with thin sleeves, the bolero having close fitting cuffs. This skirt was one of the new fashions, a straight pattern in front that appeared in contrast with what was shown of the under bodice. The close fitting back and sides were cut short to be finished by a pleated trained dounce

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Brakeman with Brains.

Some time ago a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad used his brains and saved a passenger train from running into two derailed cars. The company sent him a check for \$50 and posted a bulletin complimenting him for his quickness of thought. A few days later Engineer John Haggerty was oiling his engine at Connellyville while waiting for the passengers to leave the train. He heard another train coming and believed that it was not under proper control. He sprang into his cab, opened the throttle and started his train. The other engine struck the rear car, but it was not a hard blow, and Haggerty's promptness saved ten or a dozen lives. The company has ordered a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a gold chain, for Engineer Haggerty, as a reward for his devotion to duty and "using his brains" in time of emergency.

Parlor Pets.

Perhaps the most adventuresome pet in the house is the parrot in London is that of a live of these which is in a sitting room and does not go to bed in Hyde Park among the flowers and the blossoms of the London trees. The bees are reported to

be as industrious and exemplary as bees should be, and not to be demoralized by such intimate association with less industrious human beings. The practical difficulty in the way of keeping bees in the house arises when the cold weather comes in, because they are tempted to carry on "work" in the house when it is too chilly for them to be abroad, and when bees are anxious to be busy with no work to hand their temper is always uncertain.

A UNIQUE CATTLE RANCH.

Decided Timber Lands Prove of Value for Grazing.

The important discovery has been made that the thousands of acres of land in Potter County, Pennsylvania, that have been denuded of hemlock make choice pasture for cattle. As an experiment, George E. Brown last spring turned 700 young cattle, purchased in the Buffalo markets, into a hemlock "slashing" of about 800 acres, and during the past two weeks he has reaped a profitable harvest from his experiment by shipping his cattle, now sleek and fat, to Eastern markets. Their keeping cost him nothing, except the wages of two men, who were employed to keep them from wandering off the ranch.

Mr. Brown's unique herding having proven so successful, he has purchased nearly 15,000 acres of "slashing" from the Goodyears, and next spring will triple the number of cattle to be pastured on his novel ranch. Besides the cattle, he will also try sheep, which, it is believed, will thrive equally well. Mr. Brown will first burn over the entire tract and then sow timothy upon the soil. A wire fence will be built about the ranch, thus preventing the cattle from roving into the remote districts. Little of the ranch is level. The valleys are not much less than gulleys, through each of which flows a stream.

Mr. Brown paid but \$1 per acre for the land, and his successful experiment in the cattle-grazing business has awakened interest in a vocation which promises to become general throughout the now almost abandoned territory where the lumber man and his axe have hewn off the trees.

The World's Sugar Crop.

Two-thirds of the world's sugar crop is now produced in beets. None of the other foodstuffs has seen such rapid development. In 1854 the total product was less than 182,000 tons. Ten years later it was about 300,000 tons. In 1871 it reached and passed the 1,000,000 mark. From that time on there was a gradual increase annually, as the cultivation of sugar beets developed in the different countries of Europe. Until in 1898 the product reached the total of 3,000,000 tons a year, more than twice as much as was produced from cane. The estimated crop for 1899 reaches 3,510,000 tons.

Since 1892 the product of cane sugar has fallen off. The average product of cane sugar for the last twenty years has been about 2,500,000 tons. The largest crop on record was in 1894, when the total reached 3,380,000 tons. The crop for 1898 was just a little short of 3,000,000 tons. The estimated crop for the past year is 2,904,000 tons.

The effect of the development of the beet-root sugar upon the price is quite remarkable. There has been a gradual but a steady decline in the cost of sugar for half a century. In 1871 and 1872 the average price for the year for raw sugar was \$5.37 per hundred weight. In 1898, notwithstanding the small crop in Cuba, it fell to \$2.39 a hundred weight, the lowest on record, except in 1890, when it was \$2.01, and in 1894, when it was \$2.15—Chicago Record.

General Funston Overheard This.

A small man in a gray coat sat in a Valencia street car and eyed the army officer opposite with ill-concealed disfavor. Finally he remarked to his companion, a tall man:

"These monkeys under shoulder straps give me the wearies."

"Me too."

"They take themselves seriously," continued the small man. "If we had more real officers and fewer gilt-upholstered peacocks in the Philippines, the fighting of the men would count for more. I never see one strutting the street but that I want to kick his useless carcass."

"Same here," said the tall man. "There's a sample of him over there," indicating the officer opposite, for whose benefit the conversation was being carried on. "The best he could command would be a cash boy."

"Sure," said the small man, with a contemptuous stare at the shoulder straps.

"You're getting it pretty hard," smiled a passenger, who was seated by the officer.

"Yes, pretty tough."

"May I ask your name?"

"Funston."

At the next corner a small man in a gray coat and a tall one in a black cutaway left the car.—San Francisco News Letter.

Fought When the Truth was Told.

"When General Grant was President," said Henry Willets, of Washington, at the Hotel Imperial, "a certain friend of his came out of the West to see him. One day, just after leaving the White House, this friend fell in with a fellow Westerner in the White House grounds, and a heated encounter took place, which suddenly terminated by the General's friend knocking the other man down and out. The matter was hushed up, but the General, naturally indignant, called his friend to account, saying, 'John, you've treated me and the office I hold with much discourtesy. Why did you do such a thing?' 'Well, it was this way, General,' replied the man, 'I've been badly blood between you and me, and I've had a long time coming for you. Just after leaving you, I ran into him, and he at once began to tell me of being a certain thing. As I was a fellow Westerner, I was bound to do something for him, and that being also the case, I knocked him down, and I didn't stand that so I knocked him down.'—New York Tribune.